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Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: September 10, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	Indic.	Average	Indicated			
	1943-52	1953	1954 1/	1943-52	1953	1954	1954 1/
Corn, all bu.	35.7	39.6	37.1	3,057,464	2,176,615	2,824,078	2,972,641
Wheat, all "	17.0	17.3	17.9	1,121,506	1,168,536	977,537	962,135
Winter "	17.7	18.8	20.4	832,977	877,511	775,900	775,900
All spring "	15.0	13.9	11.9	288,529	291,025	201,637	186,235
Durum "	13.9	7.0	5.6	35,486	12,967	12,436	8,698
Other spring "	15.2	14.6	12.6	253,044	278,058	189,201	177,537
Oats "	33.3	30.9	36.0	1,316,359	1,216,416	1,529,283	1,509,386
Barley "	25.3	28.2	28.6	274,955	241,015	372,648	369,050
Rye "	11.9	13.0	13.7	22,149	17,998	23,293	23,293
Flaxseed "	9.3	8.4	7.7	37,232	36,813	46,244	42,158
Rice 100 lb. bag	2/2,172	2/2,460	2/2,620	37,022	52,529	61,360	62,677
Sorghum grain bu.	18.2	17.8	16.3	134,600	109,022	135,726	145,976
Cotton bale	2/272.1	2/324.2	2/295	12,448	16,465	12,680	11,832
Hay, all ton	1.37	1.42	1.36	101,959	105,300	101,216	103,687
Hay, wild "	.85	.82	.76	12,423	12,216	10,812	10,874
Hay, alfalfa "	2.21	2.19	2.04	35,759	44,374	45,955	46,454
Hay, clover and timothy 3/ "	1.41	1.44	1.42	51,236	29,851	26,131	27,997
Hay, lespedeza "	1.05	.89	.75	6,851	4,129	3,915	3,881
Beans, dry edible 100 lb. bag	2/1,037	2/1,296	2/1,210	17,600	18,114	19,337	19,134
Peas, dry field "	2/1,238	2/1,279	2/1,338	5,519	3,350	3,909	3,868
Soybeans for beans bu.	19.9	18.3	18.7	230,649	262,341	303,577	324,713
Peanuts 4/ lb.	742	1,031	772	1,979,865	1,588,415	1,267,950	1,167,970
Potatoes bu.	202.3	247.8	250.2	409,027	373,711	344,581	345,515
Sweetpotatoes "	92.9	97.2	84.3	50,637	33,974	30,939	29,136
Tobacco lb.	1,183	1,259	1,326	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,105,021	2,164,459
Sugarcane for sugar and seed ton	20.3	22.1	21.7	6,458	7,661	6,844	6,883
Sugar beets "	13.7	16.2	15.5	9,877	12,084	13,195	13,593
Broomcorn "	2/288	2/239	2/224	39	30	24	23
Hops lb.	1,385	1,488	1,557	53,686	41,803	43,362	43,282
Pasture pct.	5/77	5/63	5/64	---	---	---	---

1/Estimates for winter wheat and rye are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.
2/Pounds, 3/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 4/Picked and threshed. 5/Condition September 1.
Agriculture-Washington, D.C.

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1954
(Continued)

CROP	PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated	
			August 1, 1954	September 1, 1954 1/
Apples, Com'l. crop. . . . bu.	2/ 105,802	92,877	101,521	102,313
Peaches "	2/ 66,596	2/ 64,473	62,103	60,881
Pears "	2/ 30,466	29,031	29,151	29,297
Grapes ton	2/ 2,951	2,696	2,652	2,701
Cherries (12 States) "	2/ 200	224	192	192
Apricots (3 States) "	2/ 221	243	160	160
Cranberries (5 States) . . bbl.	2/ 787	1,203	---	978
Pecans lb.	133,575	211,660	130,628	104,378

	Condition September 1			
	Average			
	1943-52	1952	1953	1954
<u>CITRUS FRUITS 3/:</u>				
Oranges and Tangerines. pct.	74	73	69	79
Grapefruit. "	60	48	63	69
Lemons "	74	75	76	77

MONTHLY MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average	1953	1954	Average	1953	1954
	1943-52			1943-52		
	Million pounds				Millions	
July	11,577	11,603	11,625	4,477	4,624	4,766
August	10,529	10,624	10,494	3,943	4,329	4,545
Jan. -Aug. Incl.	83,069	85,769	88,170	42,154	42,891	44,433

1/Estimates for cherries are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from the August report.

2/Includes some quantities not harvested.

3/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest of the following year.

September 10, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E. D. T.)

CROP PRODUCTION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For	1954
	Average	1953	harvest	percent
	1943-52		1954	of 1953
Corn, all	85,820	80,279	80,164	100.0
Wheat, all	66,025	67,608	53,726	79.5
Winter	46,716	46,681	38,090	81.6
All spring	19,309	20,927	15,636	74.7
Durum	2,585	1,865	1,564	83.9
Other spring	16,724	19,062	14,072	73.8
Oats	39,526	39,358	41,980	106.7
Barley	10,960	8,534	12,885	151.0
Rye	1,867	1,382	1,706	123.4
Flaxseed	3,996	4,380	5,507	125.7
Rice	1,695	2,135	2,392	112.0
Sorghum grain	7,254	6,137	8,938	145.6
Cotton	21,823	24,341	19,285	79.2
Hay, all	74,629	73,918	75,984	102.8
Hay, wild	14,541	14,819	14,380	97.0
Hay, alfalfa	16,196	20,269	22,716	112.1
Hay, clover and timothy ^{1/}	22,208	20,761	19,717	95.0
Hay, lespedeza	6,521	4,653	5,174	111.2
Beans, dry edible	1,725	1,398	1,581	113.1
Peas, dry field	443	262	289	110.3
Soybeans, for beans	11,559	14,366	17,329	120.6
Peanuts ^{2/}	2,762	1,541	1,513	98.2
Potatoes	2,138	1,508	1,381	91.6
Sweetpotatoes	547	350	346	98.8
Tobacco	1,717	1,634	1,632	99.9
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	318	346	316	91.5
Sugar beets	716	745	879	118.0
Broomcorn	268	251	206	82.3
Hops	39	28	28	98.9

^{1/}Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. ^{2/}Picked and threshed.

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UNDER SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1954

Slight improvement in the all-crop prospects occurred during August, but changes were noted for virtually every individual crop. Improvement in corn, soybeans and hay in the main Corn Belt area resulted from mostly favorable growing conditions. These were nearly offset, however by deterioration of cotton, peanuts and some other late-growing crops in the less-favored areas, particularly in the South and Southwest. Pastures are poorer than usual in nearly all except some of the most northerly States.

The drought which developed in July continued during August over much of the southern part of the country east of the Rocky Mountains. Shortages in feed crops, pastures and stock water continues to be the most serious aspects in the area. Irreparable damage to much of the corn, soybeans and late hay crops has occurred in the drought areas and yields of sorghums, sweetpotatoes, peanuts and cotton are also being affected by the adverse soil moisture conditions. Supplies of feed and roughage stored for winter use are already being utilized. Little or no relief from the drought has come in early September.

Corn prospects improved by 149 million bushels during August, to a total of 2,973 million bushels. Drought sharply reduced outturns in the South, where much of the corn is being salvaged as silage or fodder. Good August rains in the Ohio and upper Mississippi Valleys improved growing conditions and probable yields, but also retarded maturity of the crop in northernmost sections.

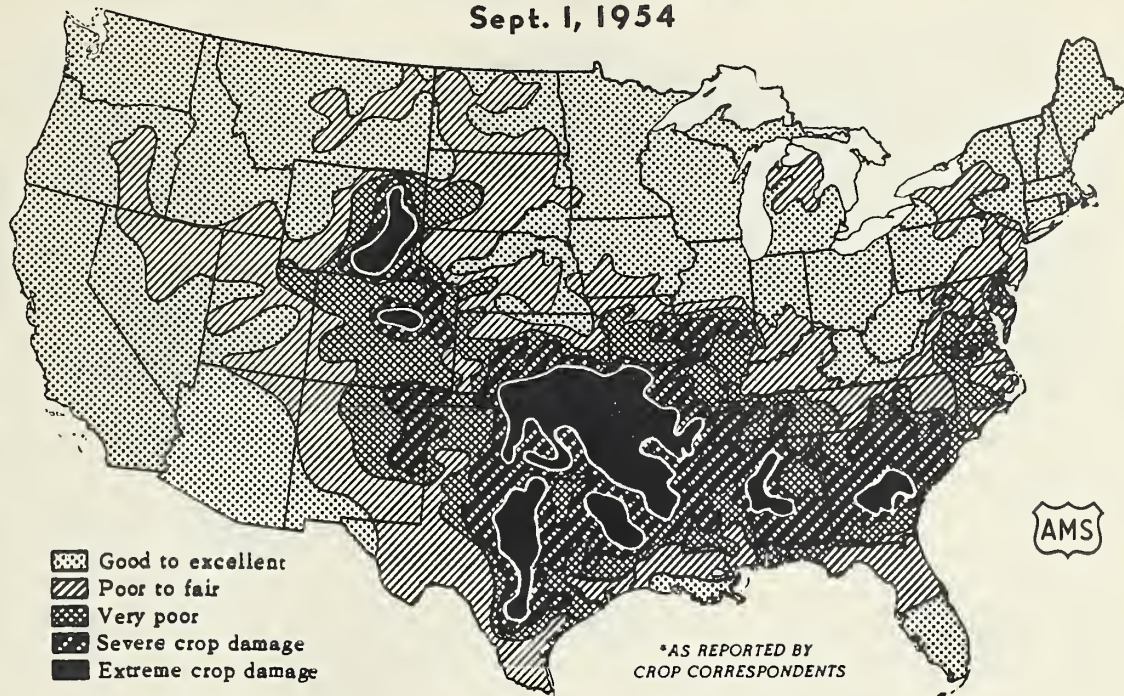
Spring wheat suffered additional damage from stem rust and hot weather at filling time in the Dakotas. But in northern North Dakota, Montana and the Pacific Northwest, harvest was retarded by wet weather in the latter part of August. The current estimates of 8.7 million bushels of durum and 178 million bushels of other spring wheat add to a relatively small outturn of 186 million bushels of spring wheat. This plus the 776 million bushels of winter wheat now mostly harvested totals to 962 million bushels, the smallest all wheat crop since 1943.

Improved yield prospects since August 1 raised production estimates significantly for corn, soybeans, rice, all hay, sorghum grain, tobacco and sugar beets, also slightly for potatoes, sugarcane, apples, pears and grapes.

Declines in production prospects are seen for spring wheat, cotton, flaxseed, peanuts, sweetpotatoes and pecans. Also a few crops failed slightly to measure up to earlier prospects--oats, barley, dry beans, dry peas, broomcorn, hops and peaches.

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1954



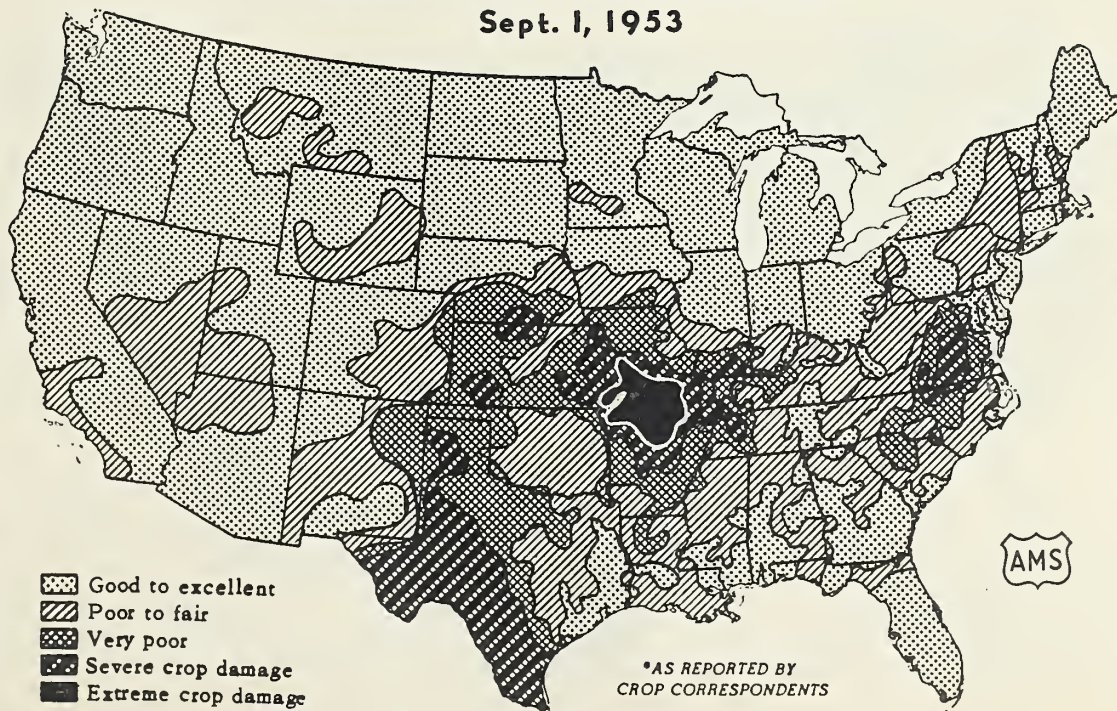
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1082-54 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

FEED CROP PROSPECTS*

Sept. 1, 1953



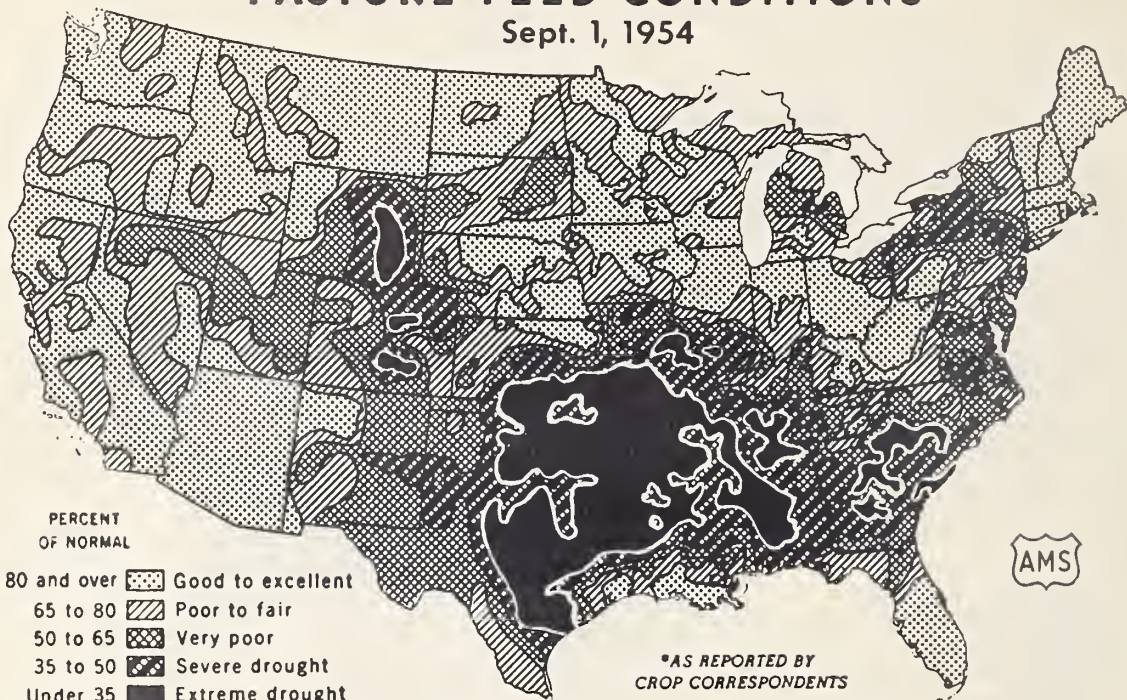
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1954



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

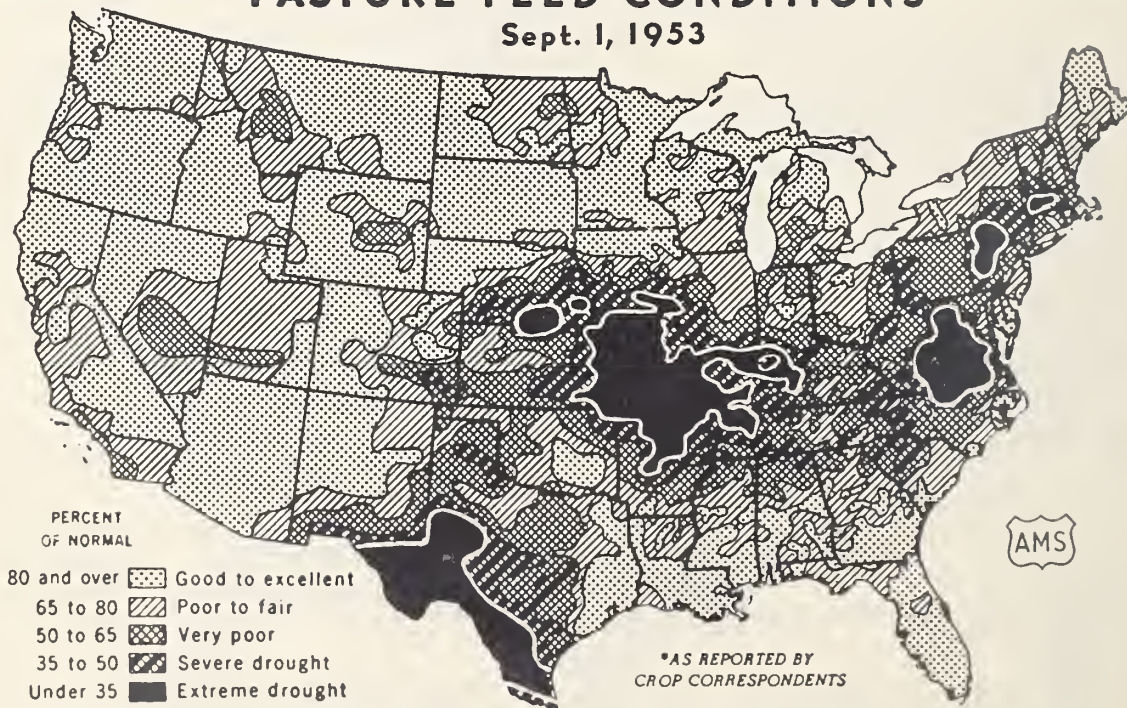
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1084-54 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*

Sept. 1, 1953



* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 1085-54 (9)

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1954

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

As the increases outweighed the declines in production prospects, the index of all-crop production improved by nearly 1 percent, but still rounds to 98 percent of the new 1947-49 base. The 1954 prospective volume remains sixth largest of record. Only soybeans, rice and sugar beets contribute record outturns to the total, but oats and barley will be near-record. Among those larger than average are rye, flaxseed, sorghum grain, all hay, dry beans, tobacco, sugarcane and cranberries. However, crops of corn, all wheat, cotton, dry peas, peanuts, sweet potatoes, broomcorn, all deciduous fruits and pecans are below average.

The index of yields also improved slightly to 105 percent of the new 1947-49 base, a point higher than on August 1. This would be 2 points lower than in either 1952 or 1953 and well below the record set in 1948. Record yields are expected for barley, rice, and tobacco also near-record for winter wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets and hops. Only a few crops are far below average; the poorest is spring wheat, while others include flaxseed, sorghum grain, sweet potatoes and broomcorn.

Feed crop prospects for the country as a whole were reported poorest in the 18 years of comparable record for September 1. The map on page 5 is a composite of the opinions of crop reporters, covering not only new crop grains, hay, silage, fodder and pasture, but such other feeding material as straw, beet tops and pulp, aftermath in fields and many other crop residues not covered by estimates. Across the northern half of the country, feed prospects were mostly fair to good, but varied from excellent in New England to near failure in parts of Colorado and Wyoming. Drought severely reduced feed prospects in most of the South, with the most seriously affected areas in parts of Georgia, Alabama and the main drought area which embraces much of Texas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and extends up into Kansas and much of Missouri.

Feed grain prospects improved during August and the supply, bolstered by large carryover stocks, particularly of corn, will be relatively large. Some recovery was made by the corn crop, but the 3.0 billion bushels tops only the small 1951 crop in the period since 1947. The oats crop of 1,509 million bushels dropped to second place below that of 1945, and despite a small decline the barley crop of 369 million bushels retains its second place. Sharp improvement in growing conditions for sorghums in Kansas and Texas particularly, raised sorghum grain prospects 10 million bushels during August, to 146 million bushels. Hay crops also improved with August rains, except in the southernmost third of the country, to promise 104 million tons, but forage supplies will be short in the droughty portion and where feeding has already been necessary to supplement dry pastures.

Pastures improved since August 1, but the 64 percent condition is little better than a year ago and otherwise lowest for September 1 since 1936. Grazing is best in the northernmost States, then tapers off rapidly southward toward the drought areas. Western range feed is at the lowest condition for September 1 since 1936, despite some improvement during August in central and northern Great Plains areas and in Arizona and New Mexico. Feed remains good in most northern range areas, but poorest since the 1930's in Wyoming, Nevada, Oklahoma and Texas. Marketings of cattle have been heavy from dry areas.

The food grain tonnage declined below August 1 forecasts, despite the increase in the record rice crop to nearly 63 million bags, as spring wheat suffered further from hot weather and stem rust. The rye crop is slightly above average, but buckwheat will be a small crop.

The oilseed tonnage increased slightly over the August 1 forecast. While soybean prospects improved to a record 325 million bushels, expected outturns of flaxseed dropped to 42 million bushels and of peanuts to 1,168 million pounds, and cottonseed tonnage declined 7 percent. The total tonnage for the 4 oilseeds will be slightly smaller than in either 1952 or 1953.

For potatoes, improvement mostly in the West more than offset a decline in Maine, with a resultant increase of a million bushels--to 345.5 million--still below average. Sweetpotatoes were affected by the drought and the estimate dropped to 29 million bushels, less than 60 percent of average. Tobacco, however, prospered generally, so that a record yield per acre is now expected with a total output of 2,164 million pounds. Sugar beets now give promise of a record tonnage--13.6 million tons and sugarcane also improved to 6.9 million tons. Minor declines were noted for dry beans--to 19.1 million bags; dry peas--to 3.9 million bags; broomcorn--to 23,000 tons; and hops--to 43.3 million pounds.

Prospective deciduous fruit tonnages increased 1 percent during August. Small increases for apples, pears, grapes, plums and prunes more than offset a decline in peaches. August weather was mostly favorable for development of late fruit, although the hurricane in New England caused some damage. Larger tonnages than a year ago are expected for apples, grapes, pears and prunes, but smaller outturns of peaches, sweet and sour cherries, plums and apricots--the aggregate is 1 percent larger than in 1953. Production of each fruit is below average and the total is 7 percent below average. Hot, dry August weather in southern areas sharply reduced pecan prospects to about half the record 1953 outturn and much below average. Walnuts and filberts improved and they, with almonds, are expected to produce more than last year or average. The 4 tree-nuts aggregate 5 percent less than a month ago, 8 percent less than in 1953, but 3 percent above average. The 1954-55 citrus crops are progressing well, and picking of 1954-55 grapefruit in Florida had started in a light way by September 1. Harvest of 1953-54 Valencia oranges, summer grapefruit and lemons continues in California.

More summer commercial vegetables were available for fresh market than expected on August 1, and total only 2 percent less than in 1953. Yields improved for several late summer crops, especially in northernmost States. For fall vegetables, the supply will be 9 percent less than last fall and 5 percent below average. Much of the indicated reduction is due to a small crop of cabbage, but snap beans, carrots, celery, cucumbers, lettuce and tomatoes will all be smaller crops than in 1953.

For commercial processing, the production of 9 vegetables which usually make up about 90 percent of the total will be 13 percent less than in 1953, although nearly up to average. Only snap beans will be in larger supply than in 1953, about 12 percent more. Sharp reductions from 1953 are expected in tonnages of sweet corn, tomatoes, krait cabbage from contract acreage, lima beans, beets and pimientos, all for processing. Outturns are expected to be above average for snap beans, sweet corn, krait cabbage from contract acreage and lima beans, but below average for processing tomatoes.

Milk production during August was close to that of last year and average for the month. Improvement in pasture feed toward the end of August was a helpful factor.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1954

but production per cow on September 1 was lowest for the date since 1948, although only slightly less than a year earlier. The proportion of cows in herds being milked was lowest for September 1 since 1925. Egg production in August was highest of record for the month, 5 percent more than a year earlier. Production per layer was not quite as high as in August 1953, but the number of layers was 6 percent larger. Potential layers on farms numbered 4 percent more than last August, but 4 percent below average.

CORN: Corn prospects improved by 149 million bushels during August. However, the September 1 estimate of 2,973 million bushels is 204 million or 6 percent smaller than production last year and 85 million bushels or 3 percent below average. Favorable August growing conditions throughout the northern part of the Corn Belt and generally across the northern part of the country brought improvement that more than offset the adverse effects of the continued drought in South Central and South Atlantic areas. The yield of 37.1 bushels per acre compares with 39.6 in 1953 and the average of 35.7 bushels.

The Corn Belt, with a prospective production of 2,431 million bushels, has 82 percent of the Nation's total. This would be 8 percent above the August forecast and 2 percent above average, but 5 percent below 1953. Rains came too late to help early corn in southern parts of the Corn Belt, but later corn made some recovery from the hot, dry weather in July. Corn made excellent progress in the central and northern part of the Corn Belt. Indicated yields per acre in Corn Belt States increased over August 1 by 5 bushels in Indiana, Illinois and Nebraska; 4 in Ohio; 3 in Iowa, Kansas and Missouri; and 1 bushel in North Dakota. They remained unchanged in Michigan and South Dakota, but were reduced by 1 bushel in Wisconsin. Maturity of the crop was delayed in northern sections by cool weather in early August, but higher temperatures at the end of the month brought the crop nearly to normal stages of development. Insect damage from corn borers, ear worms and grasshoppers is reported as heavier than usual.

Production prospects were generally unchanged or improved in the North Atlantic area, even when allowance is made for as yet only partially determined damage by the New England hurricane. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, crop prospects dropped during August with the exception of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia and Kentucky. Greatest deterioration occurred from Arkansas and Mississippi eastward to South Carolina. Yield prospects for the entire South Atlantic and South Central areas are below average, except in Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, Florida and Louisiana.

Yield prospects remained the same or improved in all the Western States during August, with the exception of Utah and Nevada. Irrigation water has been short in some areas of Colorado and Wyoming, but adequate in other States.

WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 962 million bushels, a decline of 15 million bushels from the August 1 estimate. This compares with 1,169 million bushels last year and the average of 1,122 million bushels. It is the smallest wheat crop harvested since 1943. The lower estimate is due to declining prospects for other spring and durum wheat crops which were damaged by rust and hot, dry weather. A winter wheat crop of 776 million bushels,

for which the last estimate was made as of August 1, is included in the all wheat production figure. The yield of all wheat is indicated at 17.9 bushels per acre harvested, 0.6 bushel above last year and 0.9 bushel above the average. While yields of all wheat averaged slightly above last year the acreage for harvest was 20.5 percent less than in 1953.

All Spring Wheat -- A sharply below average crop of all spring wheat is in prospect this year. The serious infestation of black stem rust, together with leaf rust, drought and excessively high temperatures, greatly reduced yields below earlier expectations. All spring wheat is now estimated at 186 million bushels, a decline of 15.4 million bushels from the August 1 forecast. Loss of production occurred throughout most of the major spring wheat area, with damage much greater to durum than to other spring wheat varieties. The indicated yield per harvested acre for the U. S., at 11.9 bushels, is 2.0 bushels below last year and 3.1 bushels below average.

Other Spring Wheat -- The 178 million bushels of other spring wheat in prospect is 12 million bushels below the August forecast, and compares with 278 million bushels in 1953 and average of 253 million bushels.

Prospective production is less than on August 1 in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana due to stem rust, leaf rust, high temperatures and drought. In Idaho, yields are not turning out quite as good as expected. Indicated yields were the same as a month earlier in Washington, but improved during the month in Oregon where weather conditions were generally favorable. By September 1, harvest was 62 percent completed in North Dakota; yields have proved disappointing with test weights below average in all except the earlier harvested fields and isolated areas. In western States, harvest is completed or well along in all areas except at higher elevations. In a strip from northern Minnesota to Washington, wet weather has retarded harvest.

Yield per acre for the U. S. is 12.6 bushels, compared with 14.6 bushels last year and the average of 15.2 bushels.

Durum Wheat -- Production of durum wheat is now estimated at 8,698,000 bushels, only two-thirds as large as last year's small crop and only one-fourth average. The small crop is due both to reduced acreage as well as extremely heavy losses from rust and unfavorable weather during the growing season.

Yields per acre are poor in all States, with badly shriveled grain resulting in low test weights. Many low yielding fields have been completely abandoned. In South Dakota, harvest has been completed and is nearly completed in Minnesota. In North Dakota, only 29 percent of the crop had been combined or threshed by September 1 with wet fields causing delay.

OATS: Rust and unfavorable weather at harvest time in important northern producing areas reduced prospective production a little more than one percent during August. The 1954 production of fall and spring sown oats is now estimated at 1,509 million bushels. A crop of this size would be exceeded by only that produced in 1945. It would be about one-fourth larger than the 1953 crop and one-seventh above average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

September 1, 1954

The bulk of the decline from last month's record prospects occurred in four North Central States, and in New York and Montana. However, partly offsetting the decline were improvements during August in Nebraska, Washington, Pennsylvania and Maine. A combination of several detrimental factors--rust, some loss from lodging and wet weather, and the effects of high temperatures--were responsible for lowering yield prospects 3 bushels per acre in North Dakota, 2 bushels each in South Dakota and Indiana, and 1 bushel in Minnesota. Rust also reduced test weights by as much as 8 to 10 pounds per bushel in some cases. In Montana, the lower yield prospect reflects the effects of extremely high temperatures in July and more widespread hail damage than usual in August. Elsewhere in late harvesting areas, the crop approached maturity under near normal conditions and prospective yields are generally above average. By September 1, combining and threshing of oats was nearing completion in all but the northernmost States and in high elevation areas.

SOYBEANS: Soybean prospects indicate a record production of 325 million bushels, an increase of 21 million bushels over the August 1 forecast. This compares with 262 million bushels produced in 1953 and the previous record of 299 million bushels in 1950. The record production is due to the large acreage to be harvested for beans. The indicated United States yield of 18.7 bushels per acre, while exceeding slightly the relatively low yield last year, is lower than in any other year since 1947. The average yield is 19.9 bushels per acre.

Growing conditions during August in the main soybean area were generally favorable. August rainfall largely relieved the drought that had developed in the southern part of the area during July and helped maintain or improve the generally excellent early prospects to the north. In contrast, production prospects in several South Atlantic and South Central States, where little relief was received from the drought, declined further during August.

Prospects in the heavy producing North Central States are considerably improved from a month ago. In this area, yields increased in all except a few minor-producing States. In Illinois, the indicated yield of 21.0 bushels per acre is up 2.0 bushels from August 1. Harvest in Illinois, which is expected to be a little later than last year, started about September 1 in southern counties. Indicated yields in Missouri and Kansas, where prospects were the poorest on August 1, increased 2.0 and 1.5 bushels, respectively. Yield prospects in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa improved 1.5 to 3.0 bushels, while in Minnesota the yield is 0.5 bushel higher than on August 1.

Prospects are unchanged from August 1 in North Carolina and Virginia, but declined in South Carolina, Georgia and Delaware. In the South Central States, continued drought has resulted in further reductions in yield, especially in Mississippi, Arkansas and Tennessee. In all other States in this area, yields are lower than a month ago, except Kentucky, where the indicated yield is 2 bushels higher than on August 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY: The production of barley, estimated at 369 million bushels, is 1 percent less than the August 1 forecast. This production would be second to the record 429 million bushels in 1942, and compares with 241 million in 1953 and the average of 375 million bushels.

Yield prospects improved in the eastern part of the country, and also in Washington, Idaho, Utah, Nevada and Arizona. However, these improvements were more than offset by declining yields in Missouri, Iowa, New Mexico and North Dakota. In North Dakota, the leading barley producing State, the prospects were cut 2 bushels per acre from a month ago, on a total of more than 3 million acres. The loss was attributed to dry, hot weather during August. The bright prospects which were evident a month ago in the eastern Corn Belt States were maintained, as well as the unusually good yields in the Pacific Coast States.

RICE: The largest rice crop ever produced -- 62.7 million equivalent 100 pound bags -- is now being harvested. This is 2 percent more than the August 1 estimate, 19 percent more than in 1953 and 69 percent more than average. The record acreage for harvest is 12 percent larger than in 1953 and 41 percent above average. The indicated record yield of 2,620 pounds per acre is 160 pounds more than the 1953 yield and about 450 pounds more than average. Record crops are expected in each of the five States for which estimates are prepared.

In the Southern Area, which includes Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, the estimate is 47.4 million bags or about 17 percent more than last year. Generally, rice in this area which started out under very favorable conditions has continued to make good progress. Harvesting operations are progressing rapidly in Louisiana and Texas and are becoming general in Mississippi and Arkansas, somewhat earlier than usual and under almost ideal conditions. However, due to the large crop and accelerated rate of harvest, drying and storage facilities are reported to be inadequate in some areas.

In California, prospective production of rice declined slightly during the month principally due to cool weather. The large crop is reported to be about three weeks late and some fields are heavily infested with weeds. Light harvest is expected to begin in late September.

SORGHUM GRAIN: The crop of sorghum grain is now estimated at nearly 146 million bushels -- about 8 percent more than the August 1 forecast, one-third larger than in 1953 and 8 percent more than average. The indicated yield of 16.3 bushels per acre is 1.5 bushels less than in 1953 and 1.9 bushels below average. The large crop this year is attributed to the increased acreage expected to be harvested for grain, 46 percent more than in 1953 and almost one-fourth more than average.

Sorghums have been subjected to severe drought conditions most of the season. Although August rains improved growing conditions in several States, below average yields are still anticipated in all States except Indiana, South Dakota, Nebraska, Arizona and California. Practically all of the improvement in prospective yields during the month occurred in Kansas, Texas, Colorado, and New Mexico.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1954

Prospects remained unchanged in Oklahoma, Arizona and California. Above average yields are expected in Arizona and California, while very low yields are still the outlook for Oklahoma.

Kansas and Texas are expected to account for about four-fifths of the total crop. In Kansas, the prospective yield per acre increased 2 bushels during the month, but is still below last year and average. August rains greatly improved sorghums in northeastern areas of Kansas, and moderate temperatures retarded deterioration of the crop in southeastern areas of the State. In Texas, harvest is now active in the Low Plains area where only poor to fair yields are reported. In the High Plains area of Texas, a large acreage of grain sorghum was planted on land diverted from cotton and on abandoned wheat land. Above normal rainfall in August, along with considerable irrigated acreage gives promise of a good crop of sorghum in this area of Texas.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects declined about one percent during August and the crop is now estimated at 19,134,000 bags (100 pounds uncleaned basis). This is 6 percent more than the 1953 crop and 9 percent above average. The indicated yield of 1,210 pounds per acre is 86 pounds less than the record set last year, but is about 175 pounds above average.

In the Northeast bean area, prospects declined from last month. In Michigan, beans received little rainfall during August and harvest was started the last few days of the month. In New York, most of the bean area received little rainfall during August until moderately heavy rains fell the last few days of the month.

Prospects in the Northwest improved slightly during August. Increases in Idaho, Washington and Wyoming were only partially offset by a decline in Nebraska. In the Southwest (pinto) area, prospects in Colorado improved sharply, but in Utah and Arizona, yield prospects are lower than on August 1, while New Mexico indicates no change. In California, the over-all forecast is lower than a month ago, because of a decline in beans other than Limas. For Large Limas and Baby Limas, the relatively high yields are the same as forecast August 1.

DRY PEAS: Production of dry peas is now estimated at 3,868,000 bags (100-pounds uncleaned basis), a decline of one percent from prospects on August 1. Although the crop is the largest since 1947 and nearly one-sixth larger than last year, it is only about 70 percent of average. A yield of 1,338 pounds per acre is expected, compared with 1,279 pounds last year and the average of 1,238 pounds per acre.

In Washington and Idaho, the two major producing States, prospects are unchanged from a month ago. Wet weather in eastern Washington and north Idaho in late August delayed harvest and may have affected the quality of the crop. Production prospects are lower than a month ago only in North Dakota and Colorado.

PEANUTS: Prospective production of peanuts declined 8 percent during the month as hot, dry weather continued in the Southeast and Southwest areas. The production of peanuts for picking and threshing is estimated at 1,168 million pounds, 26 percent below last year's 1,588 million and 41 percent below the average of 1,980 million pounds. The yield is estimated at 772 pounds per acre contrasted with a yield of 1,031 pounds in 1953.

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Prospective production in the Virginia-Carolina Area is up 2 percent from a month ago as a result of improved prospects for the North Carolina crop. Good rains were received in most of the peanut areas at the beginning and end of August. Western counties of the Virginia area were still in need of moisture on September 1.

In the Southeast Area, continued hot, dry weather over most of the area reduced prospects materially and the indicated production of 540 million pounds is down 16 percent from last month. The condition of the peanut crop for most States in this area as reported on September 1 was the lowest for the 30 years of record.

Drought conditions continued in the Southwest Area and prospects showed a 3 percent decline during August. In Texas, showers were received in early August in the important north-central peanut area, but this section was again needing rain on September 1. Harvest of the early crop in South Texas is about completed. The late crop in this area is holding up well. Elsewhere in Texas and Oklahoma scattered showers have helped small localized areas, but the crop is in poor condition where showers did not occur. The reported September 1 condition is the lowest since 1943 in Oklahoma and since 1934 in Texas.

HAY: Improved late season cuttings in most northern States after good August rains resulted in a net gain of about 2 percent in the total hay tonnage, despite sharply reduced prospects in most southern States. The estimate of 103.7 million tons of all hay is slightly above the average of the five previous years and within 2 percent of last year's crop. Most States north of a coast-to-coast line across the upper borders of North Carolina, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Oklahoma gained tonnage during the month, but hay crops in these four named States as well as almost all others south of this line were severely reduced by hot and dry weather. In northern States, refreshed pastures in many areas lessened supplemental feeding and the early drain on hay supplies.

Alfalfa hay yields showed general improvement during the past month, although some quality losses were caused by rain damage. The estimated 46.5 million ton crop is one percent above last month's estimate and is a record for this hay crop.

Clover-timothy hay is estimated at 28.0 million tons. This is an increase of 7 percent over the August prospect, resulting largely from increased second cuttings in important Northcentral and Northeastern States and more precise appraisals of total yield for the season.

Lespedeza hay prospects declined still further in most southern States in August as a result of the prolonged heat and drought. Southcentral and South Atlantic States combined are now expected to have about 5 percent less lespedeza hay than estimated a month ago. Decreases in most of the States were somewhat offset by some improvement in prospects in Missouri and Kentucky. The total of 3.9 million tons is little more than half an average crop.

Wild hay production is estimated at 10.9 million tons, slightly above August prospects but 11 percent below the large 1953 crop.

FLAXSEED: The crop is now forecast at 42.2 million bushels, 4 million bushels less than indicated August 1. This would be 15 percent larger than last year and 13 percent above average. The acreage for harvest is the second largest on record.

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Yield prospects declined in all important late harvesting States. Indicated yields per acre declined during August in North Dakota, Montana, Minnesota, and South Dakota. The indicated U.S. yield of 7.7 bushels per acre compares with 8.4 bushels in 1953 and the average of 9.3 bushels.

Continued hot, dry weather into early August in some sections and a fuller realization of the damage from extremely high temperatures in late July to flax in the blooming stage, particularly in North Dakota and Montana, are largely responsible for lower yield prospects than a month ago. Harvest was virtually completed by September 1 in all important producing areas except North Dakota, Montana and northwestern Minnesota. About one-half of the North Dakota acreage had been combined or was in the swath and 20 percent of the crop in northwest counties of Minnesota had been harvested, but harvesting had just started in Montana.

BROOMCORN: The crop of broomcorn is estimated at 23,000 tons, nearly one-fourth below the 1953 production and two-fifths below average. The prospective tonnage is 3 percent less than indicated a month ago, and confirms this year's crop as the smallest of record. Compared with a month ago, smaller crops are now expected in Oklahoma, Colorado and Kansas, but somewhat larger crops are indicated in Illinois and Texas. In New Mexico, prospects are the same as on August 1. The U. S. yield of 224 pounds of brush per acre is the lowest in 20 years.

The droughty July weather in western producing areas curtailed yields of early plantings and stands were spotty. Quality and grades of brush already harvested by September 1 varied greatly. Bale weights in Texas and Oklahoma were higher than last year. Beneficial rainfall in late July and early August improved growing conditions over a wide area, and encouraged late plantings in Colorado, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. Some plantings were destroyed by drought shortly after germinating. In Colorado, a considerable acreage was planted after the July and August rains to establish cover on land subject to wind erosion. This, and other late planted broomcorn, will need an unusually late fall growing season to mature before the first frost.

HOPS: Production of hops is estimated at 43,282,000 pounds, about 4 percent above the 1953 crop and only slightly below last month as a result of a somewhat lower yield in Idaho. The outlook in the remaining producing States was unchanged from the August 1 estimate.

Picking of Early Clusters was just getting underway in Oregon and Washington by September 1. Quality of the crop so far has been good. Harvest of Late Clusters in Washington was not begun generally until after Labor Day. In Oregon, picking of Fuggles was nearly complete by September 1. Harvesting in California, which began about mid-August, made good progress until the end of the month when showers caused some delay. Sacramento Valley yards were largely picked by September 1 while picking in the Coastal yards was not as far along.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The commercial apple crop is forecast at 102,313,000 bushels--792,000 above the estimate August 1. In 1953, 92,877,000 bushels were produced and the 10-year average is 105,802,000 bushels. The eastern States have a larger-than-usual percentage of the total crop. The eastern crop of 49,313,000 bushels is 27 percent above last year and 12 percent above average.

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The central States show a production of 16,126,000 bushels, 9 percent below 1953 and 12 percent below average. The western crop of 36,874,000 bushels is 2 percent above 1953 but 15 percent below average. The damage caused by the hurricane in the New England States in late August was more than offset by better prospects in the Appalachian States. Not much change in the outlook was noted for the western States.

In the New England States, the hurricane blew off between 2 and 3 million bushels. Most of the damage was in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire. About two-thirds of the apples blown off are expected to be salvaged for the fresh market and for processing. Most of the unsalvaged apples consist of late varieties which were immature at the time of the storm. A large part of the McIntosh crop was blown off and a considerably smaller percentage of Baldwins. The estimate for September 1 includes the apples expected to be salvaged but does not include windfall apples that will not be salvaged.

Apples in the eastern States made good development. Rains during August were favorable for growth and, with a good set in most States, a large crop is still expected. Harvest of summer varieties has been completed and most growers are now harvesting fall varieties. Harvest of winter varieties will start in October. Quality of the eastern crop is expected to be above average.

In the central States, some improvement in prospects occurred during August in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. General rains during August were beneficial, particularly to the winter varieties. In Michigan, rains contributed to the difficulty of controlling scab. Harvest of summer varieties has generally been completed in the central States. Fall varieties are now being harvested quite generally.

Harvest in Washington will be late this year. Apples have sized well in the Yakima Valley but the Delicious crop is generally small in the Wenatchee area. Fruit has been coloring well and the quality is expected to be good. Prospects are generally good in the Yakima area but late freezes and relatively small sizes have resulted in below-average crops in the Wenatchee area. The Oregon crop is sizing satisfactorily and has good color. In California, processors have taken a larger volume of the Gravenstein crop which is below early expectations because of small size. Good rains in late August are expected to improve prospects in the Sonoma area. Harvest of the Newtown crop is expected about mid-September. Weather during August was favorable for development of apples in Idaho and Colorado.

PEACHES: The peach crop is now estimated at 60,881,000 bushels--6 percent less than the 1953 crop and 9 percent less than average. By regions, compared with last year, the estimates are as follows: North Atlantic, 5,517,000 bushels, about the same; South Atlantic, 9,781,000 bushels, down 5 percent; North Central, 5,772,000 bushels, up 3 percent; South Central, 3,453,000 bushels, down 40 percent; and Western, 36,358,000 bushels, down 3 percent.

In California, cool weather during August slowed the development of the Clingstones and fruit did not make the sizes expected earlier. The crop is estimated at 19,293,000 bushels, 15 percent less than last year and 7 percent less than average. Harvest is nearly completed and even the latest varieties will be picked by late September. The Freestone crop is estimated at 12,459,000 bushels--17 percent above last year and 9 percent above average. Harvest is complete, except for a few late varieties.

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The Colorado crop at 2,116,000 bushels is 5 percent above the August forecast, 61 percent above the short 1953 crop and 16 percent above average. Quality of the crop has been very good. Harvest started about mid-August and will be completed about mid-September. Rail car shipments exceeded 2,300 cars prior to Labor Day compared with a total for 1953 of 1,704 cars. Washington and Oregon have relatively short crops as a result of spring freezes but size and quality are excellent. Harvest is late this year but should be completed by mid-September. Idaho and Utah have larger crops than last year but below average. Quality has been good and harvest is about completed.

In New England, August weather was favorable for growth of peaches. By the end of August, not more than a fourth of the crop had been picked. The hurricane of August 31 blew off a considerable portion of the crop and the forecast was reduced from 241,000 bushels to 197,000 bushels. Dry weather in New York reduced the crop of early varieties but Elbertas have benefited from recent rains. Harvest of early varieties is completed and harvest of Elbertas is underway. The crop is about a fifth below last year and average. The New Jersey crop is above average and last year. Sizes have been small because of a heavy set of fruit and dry weather. Picking after September 1 will include Elbertas and late varieties. The Pennsylvania crop is forecast at 2,400,000 bushels--above last year and average. In the Adams-Franklin-York area, brown rot the last half of August caused considerable trouble. Harvest of Hales and Elbertas was at a peak the last of August.

The Michigan crop is estimated at 2,355,000 bushels, down 6 percent from the August 1 forecast, 18 percent less than last year and 35 percent less than average. In southwest Michigan, brown rot caused some loss of fruit. Harvest is at a peak but will continue on late varieties until late in September. The Illinois crop turned out above last year but below average. Harvest is completed. The crop in the Carbondale-Anna area was of good size and excellent quality. In the other areas, quality was good but sizes were small because of dry weather. Ohio and Indiana have crops above last year and average. Missouri's crop was about average.

Harvest is about completed in the mid-Atlantic States. Virginia and Delaware turned out below last year and average but Maryland and West Virginia were above last year and average.

Peaches in the Southern States were practically all harvested by mid-August. The total for these States turned out about a fourth below last year and average.

PEARS: The pear crop is placed at 29,297,000 bushels, slightly above the 1953 crop of 29,081,000 bushels but 4 percent below average. Larger crops are reported in Michigan and Oregon than were indicated a month ago. In most other areas, changes from last month were small.

The Bartlett crop in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 19,975,000 bushels, fractionally higher than last month and 15 percent larger than last year. The Oregon crop is above the August estimate while Washington and California show no change. Prospects for other varieties in Oregon improved while Washington showed no change and the California crop dropped slightly.

The Bartlett crops in the Lower Yakima Valley, the lower elevation orchards in the Upper Yakima Valley and parts of Chelan County in Washington had largely been

harvested by September 1. Harvest in other producing areas had not begun by September 1. The Bartlett crop in Oregon is of good size and quality. Harvest got underway August 23 in the Hood River area while harvest of the Medford crop was well underway by that date. Harvest of Anjous will start about September 3 and Bosc will be underway about 10 days later. Cool temperatures during August were favorable for development of the record Bartlett crop in California. Harvest was well along toward completion except in Lake and El Dorado Counties and the higher elevations in Los Angeles and San Diego Counties.

In Michigan, harvest of Bartletts will be completed early in September. Frequent summer rains in the principal Southwestern producing area brought the crop up to unusually good size throughout most of the area. Harvest of Kieffer and other late varieties will be involume late in September. The pear crops are exceptionally light in Southeastern Michigan and in Allegan County of Southwestern Michigan. In New York, the crop is very spotted this year. A few areas report good crops while generally the outlook is for light crops. Harvest of Bartletts was well underway on September 1 in most areas.

GRAPES: The grape crop is estimated at 2,700,900 tons, 2 percent above the August 1 forecast and slightly above the 1953 production of 2,696,000 tons. The 10-year average is 2,951,090 tons. Prospects improved during August in New York and in California for wine and raisin varieties. The European type grape crop (mostly grown in California and Arizona) is estimated at 2,500,600 tons-- 1 percent above the 2,479,100 tons produced last year but 10 percent below average. American type grapes are indicated at 200,300 tons, 8 percent below last year but 15 percent above average.

California is expecting 1,308,000 tons of raisin varieties, 589,000 tons of table and 600,000 tons of wine. In 1953, the production was 1,507,000 tons of raisin varieties, 445,000 table varieties and 523,000 tons of wine grapes. Near average production of table and wine grapes is expected but raisin varieties are down 18 percent from average. Cool weather during August was not favorable for development of grapes. Maturity and harvest were also delayed in some cases.

Harvest of grapes for raisins started in late August. The sugar content is above a year ago. Harvest of Tokays began about the last week of August, while harvest of Emperors is expected to begin shortly after Labor Day.

Production in the Great Lakes States is placed at 144,800 tons, 4 percent below last year but 24 percent above average. Grapes continued to make good development despite the relatively short moisture supplies in New York, Pennsylvania and parts of Ohio. In Michigan, an adequate moisture supply throughout the summer has resulted in desirable sizes of grapes. Harvest of Concord is expected to start during the third week of September. The crop is late in Washington and picking is not expected to begin until the last week of September.

CITRUS: Prospects for the 1954-55 citrus crops continue good in nearly all producing areas of the country. Florida weather continued favorable during August. Grapefruit harvest started on September 1 but shipments will be light until after mid-September. No harvest of oranges is expected during September.

Texas citrus trees are in exceptionally good condition and most fruit is well advanced. An earlier-than-usual harvest is in prospect. Supplies of irrigation water are plentiful.

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Washington, D. C.

as of

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Arizona prospects are considerably better than last season. There is a light set in some areas but larger sizes will be partly offsetting.

In California, prospects are generally favorable for the 1954-55 citrus crops and especially for oranges. Harvest of old-crop lemons and Valencia oranges continues.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in Michigan and California is placed at 73,500 tons, 18,900 tons below the 1953 figure and 11,510 tons below average. In Michigan, the Stanley prune crop is somewhat larger than a year ago while Damson plum production is relatively short. Harvest of Damson plums is now underway and harvest of Stanley prunes for processing will begin during the second full week of September. In California, all except the latest varieties have been picked.

The 1954 prune crop in California is estimated at 182,000 tons, (dried basis) 25 percent above the 1953 crop and 2 percent above average. Prunes developed well during the relatively cool weather, although a heavy rain in areas of Sonoma County and lighter rains in other Northern California areas damaged the crop locally. No rain damage has occurred in the important Santa Clara Valley areas.

Production of prunes in Idaho, Washington and Oregon is forecast as 59,800 tons (fresh basis), 33 percent below last year and 46 percent below average. Harvest in Idaho started in late August. The fruit has sized well and is of good quality. The drop has been heavy. In eastern Washington, prunes for fresh shipment have been harvested. Harvesting for canning is still underway. The quality of the crop is generally good. In western Washington, weather has been favorable for the development of the crop. Harvest in eastern Oregon has been virtually completed; in the western areas the crop should be ready for harvest by September 15, which is later than in 1953.

APRICOTS: The apricot crop is estimated at 159,900 tons, about one-third below the 1953 crop and 27 percent below average. In California, a very light canned pack resulted from the relatively small crop. The Washington crop was generally of good size and quality. Utah production was over six times the near failure in 1953.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries is forecast at 978,000 barrels--19 percent below the record 1953 production of 1,203,000 barrels but 24 percent larger than average. The crop in each State is lower than last year but is above average in all States except New Jersey, which is 3 percent below.

In Massachusetts, moisture supplies and temperatures have been favorable for growth and berries are sizing well. Damage from the recent hurricane was generally very light. Harvest got underway about September 1 and is expected to reach its peak about the middle of September. Frost damage during June and drought in July resulted in a New Jersey crop about a third less than the 1953 production.

Wisconsin harvest is expected to begin the third week in September with volume near the end of the month. Rain and hail during the blooming period reduced prospects in Southern counties. Elsewhere the outlook is relatively good.

AVOCADOS, FIGS AND OLIVES: The condition of avocados in Florida on September 1 was reported at 66 percent, which compares with 62 percent a year ago and the September 1 average of 63 percent. Harvest is now underway. The quality of the crop is good. Prospects for the 1954-55 avocado crop in California are for a much larger crop than has recently been harvested. The harvest of the 1953-54 California crop has been completed.

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The condition of figs in California on September 1 was 82 percent, 7 points above September 1 a year ago but 1 point below the September 1 average. Cool weather during August was not favorable for the development of figs. Figs have made good size growth but cracking of a large volume of fruit is expected. Harvest of Kadota figs for canning began about the end of August.

Condition of olives in California on September 1, reported at 62 percent, is 28 points above a year earlier and 8 points above average. The crop is further advanced than in 1953 and harvest is expected to begin before the end of September.

ALMONDS, FILBERTS AND WALNUTS: The California almond crop is placed at 48,300 tons, 25 percent above 1953 and 33 percent above average. Harvest is in full swing. The walnut production in California and Oregon is forecast at 80,500 tons, -- up 4 percent from a month ago. The 1953 production was 59,200 tons and the 10-year average is 72,770 tons. Walnuts made good development during August, especially in the southern counties of California. Harvest of early varieties in California was expected to start after Labor Day. In Oregon, the crop is late and harvest is expected to begin about mid-October.

The filbert crop is estimated as 9,810 tons, which is almost double the small 1953 production of 4,960 tons and 24 percent above average. The set of nuts in Oregon is good but development is later than usual.

PECANS: The U. S. crop is forecast at 104,378,000 pounds, a decline of 20 percent from the August 1 forecast. This is only about one-half as large as the 1953 record crop of 211,660,000 pounds and is 22 percent below the 1943-52 average production of 133,575,000 pounds. Nearly all areas have been short of moisture during most of the growing season and the South Atlantic and Gulf States were extremely hot and dry during August. The September 1 forecast is below August 1 for each State except Arkansas which is unchanged.

The Georgia crop, estimated at 26,250,000 pounds, is less than half of last year's crop of 56,600,000 pounds and is 24 percent below average. The hot, dry weather continued through August and shedding has been very heavy. The nuts which remain on the trees are expected to be small at maturity.

The Texas crop is forecast at 22,500,000 pounds -- 20 percent below last year and 31 percent below average. Prospects are better in the north and northeastern parts of the State than in the southern and Edwards Plateau areas.

POTATOES: Total production of potatoes is now estimated at 345,515,000 bushels -- about 1 million bushels more than forecast a month ago. This includes winter, spring and summer potatoes already harvested. The prospective crop this year is 8 percent smaller than last year and 16 percent below average. Except for the low 1951 production, this year's crop still promises to be the smallest in 15 years. A decline during the past month of approximately 5 million bushels in Maine was more than offset by increases elsewhere -- chiefly in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Minnesota, Colorado and Idaho.

Indicated production in the 29 late States at 276.7 million bushels is 5 percent less than last year. Compared with 1953, the eastern late States are down 9.2 million bushels, the central late States down 2.0 million bushels, and the western late States down 2.5 million bushels.

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The indicated production for the 9 eastern late States is down slightly from the August 1 forecast. In Maine, excessively wet soil conditions during most of the season hampered cultivation and spraying and have seriously limited both top growth and tuber growth in many fields. While the set of tubers is generally satisfactory, many Aroostook fields are seriously damaged by late blight. In all of the other New England States, except Vermont, prospects improved during August as a result of below normal temperatures and adequate moisture supplies. In southern New England, record yields are in prospect. On Long Island, the hurricane the last of August caused some damage but rains earlier in the month were of benefit to the late crop. August rains also relieved dry soil conditions in Upstate New York. In Pennsylvania, weather conditions during August were favorable for late varieties in all but Erie and Potter counties.

In the 9 central late States the prospective production is up slightly from August 1, a small decline in North Dakota being more than offset by increases in Minnesota and Ohio. Rains and favorable temperatures improved prospects in Ohio, particularly in the northeastern part of the State. In the Hollandale area of Minnesota, blight is reported in many fields and tops are being killed to keep the blight out of the tubers. However, rains the last half of the month benefited late-maturing fields in Minnesota. Harvest of the late crop is expected to get underway about mid-September.

In the 11 western late States, the indicated production is up from August 1 but is smaller than last year. Compared with a month ago, declines in Nebraska and Oregon were more than offset by increases in Montana, Idaho, Wyoming and Colorado. In Montana, cool weather and above normal rainfall in all except some south central areas, were beneficial to the potato crop. Good yields are expected on some dry-land acreage in dry sections of the State. In Idaho, the set of tubers is reported nearly up to the 10-year average but many growers comment that tuber size on September 1 was small. Harvest has progressed favorably in the early area in southwest Idaho. The northern Colorado crop has turned out well and the San Luis Valley crop was improved by August rains. In Washington, prospects for irrigated potatoes are reported as good as last year while non-irrigated plantings in the western part of the State are expected to produce even larger yields than last year. Harvest of White Rose was largely completed by September 1 in both Idaho and Washington. In Oregon, yields of early potatoes in Malheur County were good. In Central Oregon, prospects are also good but in Klamath County the crop has been retarded by frosts throughout the growing season.

The crop in the 7 intermediate States is estimated at 15.3 million bushels, 14 percent less than last year, but up slightly from August 1. August rains improve prospects for late varieties in New Jersey and about half of the acreage had been dug by September 1.

The estimate for the early States is 53.5 million bushels, or practically the same as a month ago.

SWEET POTATOES: The sweetpotato crop is estimated at 29,136,000 bushels, 14 percent less than in 1953 and 42 percent below average. The September 1 estimate is 6 percent below that for August 1. Improved prospects in New Jersey, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Kentucky and Oklahoma were more than offset by declines in all other sweetpotato-producing States except Louisiana, Texas and Florida.

The important Louisiana crop estimate is unchanged from August 1. Harvest in late August was hampered by rain and market conditions but digging is expected to increase in September. In the principal producing areas in Texas, the drought was still severe on September 1 and the prospective yield per acre is the same as the record low in 1952.

In Virginia, where harvest was active on September 1, the greatest decline in prospects during August occurred on the Eastern Shore. The rain of August 30 came too late to benefit any except the late-planted acreage. In other important South Atlantic and South Central States, the continued drought further reduced prospects. In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Arkansas, the indicated yields per acre are close to the lowest of record. In New Jersey, rains during August improved prospects slightly.

TOBACCO: Prospects improved during August in most tobacco areas and a crop of 2,164 million pounds is now indicated compared with 2,105 million pounds forecast on August 1, and 2,057 million pounds produced in 1953. The prospective yield per acre of 1,326 pounds is the highest of record, exceeding the previous high in 1951 by 16 pounds.

Flue-cured tobacco is forecast at 1,363 million pounds, an increase of nearly 2½ percent over the August 1 estimate. This increase is due partly to improved growing conditions in Virginia. Also, complete marketings of type 14 in Georgia and Florida indicate a larger production of that type than had been expected earlier.

Fire-cured and dark air-cured tobacco production is estimated at 58.4 and 30.2 million pounds, respectively. Prospects have generally improved since August 1, when 57.0 and 28.7 million pounds, respectively, were forecast.

The Burley crop is estimated at 563.6 million pounds, 3 percent above prospects a month ago and compares with last year's crop of 569.9 million pounds. It now appears that record yields per acre will be produced in all States except Tennessee, Indiana, Missouri, and Kansas.

Total production of cigar types is expected to be slightly higher than estimated last month, despite some damage by hail and hurricane "Carol" to the Connecticut Valley crop. Estimates of cigar tobacco are: fillers, 48.8 million pounds; binders, 48.4 million pounds; wrappers, 15.6 million pounds. Last year's production of these types totaled 42.6, 50.5, and 15.9 million pounds, respectively.

SUGAR BEETS: Sugar beet production is now estimated at 13,593,000 tons, slightly above the previous record in 1950. Prospective production, which increased 3 percent over August 1, is estimated at 12 percent above 1953 and 38 percent above average. The indicated yield of 15.5 tons per acre is exceeded only by 1953.

Weather conditions during August were generally favorable for beets although a slight decline in prospects occurred in Wisconsin and Utah. In the eastern States, August rains generally provided adequate moisture for development of the crop except in Michigan where rain in the beet section amounted to less than an inch during August.

CROP REPORT

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

In the western States, the crop made favorable progress the past month although supply of water for late irrigation was still a problem, particularly in some areas of Wyoming, Nebraska, Colorado and Utah. In Nebraska, the available supply of water is expected to be used on beets in preference to other crops. Goshen County, Wyoming has made arrangements for borrowing water from another project. Beets in the Crowley County area of Colorado have suffered from lack of irrigation water and curly top is a problem in much of the Arkansas Valley.

The crop in the Pacific Coast States is in excellent shape and yields approximating 1953 are in prospect. Harvesting of the crop in California is now general and there has been little trouble from insects or disease.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The mainland cane crop estimated at 6,883,000 tons, is slightly larger than was indicated a month ago with all of the increase in Florida. However, the crop is 10 percent less than 1953 production but 7 percent above the average. Yield per acre is expected to be about $\frac{1}{2}$ ton below last year but nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons above average.

In Louisiana, where approximately 80 percent of the tonnage is produced, local showers during August provided sufficient moisture for cane to make fair growth, but additional rainfall was needed in some sections. Conditions remain spotted, with some poor stands and short growth due to earlier dry weather. Borer infestation and insect damage have not posed serious threats to the Louisiana crop thus far.

PASTURE: Condition of the farm pasture feed averaged 64 percent of normal--1 point above a year ago, but otherwise the lowest for September 1 since 1936. Although pastures in many central and northern sections of the country improved with August rains and below normal temperatures, the general grazing picture continued to be dominated by the critically short pastures in the drought stricken southern area extending from the Rocky Mountains east to the Atlantic Coast. National average pasture feed condition, while showing a 5-point contraseasonal improvement from August 1, was still 12 points below average on September 1.

Continued high temperatures and lack of rain during August resulted in extreme drought conditions on September 1 in an area covering central and eastern Texas, eastern Oklahoma, southeastern Kansas, southern Missouri, most of Arkansas and northern Louisiana. Pastures were also critically short and dry in a much larger adjacent area extending to the east across the southern States to the Atlantic, and to the west from New Mexico up into the Central Rocky Mountains and across Utah and Nevada.

Alabama's pasture condition on September 1 averaged 37 percent of normal--the lowest in 40 years of record; Mississippi, 41 percent of normal--equally the lowest of record; and Arkansas, 24 percent of normal--the lowest for the date since 1936. In Oklahoma and Texas, pasture feed conditions were at the lowest level since the mid-thirties, in Tennessee, and Louisiana, since 1930, and in South Carolina and Georgia, since 1925.

In the mid-Atlantic States, pasture feed, while still short and below average, made an excellent comeback in response to substantial August rainfall. New Jersey pasture condition jumped from a low of 25 percent on August 1 to 60 percent on September 1.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE**

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

Pastures in the New England States were providing unusually good grazing. In the upper Great Lakes States, pastures were furnishing about average feed. In the northern Corn Belt and Ohio Valley States, pasture prospects were greatly improved by rains but green feed was still short in many places. In the northern Great Plains States, pastures were improved by August precipitation and generally, were fairly good. Pastures in the Pacific Northwest were generally in good to excellent condition. Wyoming and Colorado pastures continued very short and well below average but showed some improvement during August. California ranges and pastures were providing good feed on September 1.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production on farms during August totaled 10,494 million pounds, about 1 percent lower than in August 1953, but close to the August 10-year average. Hot, dry weather in the South Central part of the country held down production in this area, but conditions in late August were becoming more favorable in many northern sections where pasture feed responded to August rainfall. For the first 8 months of 1954, farm milk output totaled 83.2 billion pounds compared with 85.8 billion pounds a year ago, and a previous high for the period of 86.1 billion pounds in 1945. Milk production during August was equivalent to 2.08 pounds per person per day, the lowest per capita output for the month in 25 years of record.

On September 1, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 16.34 pounds, the lowest for the date since 1948, but only a trifle below last year. The seasonal decrease during August was considerably less than average. Regionally, milk production per cow in the South Central States was below average, in the North Atlantic States was slightly above average, and in all other regions considerably above average. Production per cow was higher than a year ago in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and Western regions, but in the North Atlantic States was slightly lower and in the East North Central and South Central regions moderately lower. Cows milked in crop reporters' herds on September 1 averaged 69.8 percent of their total milk cows, the lowest for the date since 1925.

Estimated Monthly Milk Production on Farms, Selected States 1/

State : August : August : July : August :					State : August : August : July : August :				
: average : 1953 : 1954 : 1954 :					: average : 1953 : 1954 : 1954 :				
: 1943-52 :					: 1943-52 :				
<u>Million pounds</u>					<u>Million pounds</u>				
N.J.	92	96	91	92	N.C.	146	162	174	165
Pa.	468	494	515	493	S.C.	54	55	58	56
Ohio	484	523	554	511	Ga.	107	109	110	113
Ind.	347	347	376	357	Ky.	244	261	266	256
Ill.	478	451	470	440	Tenn.	235	255	265	255
Mich.	486	510	537	512	Ala.	123	126	128	125
Wis.	1,260	1,331	1,554	1,321	Miss.	137	145	156	144
Minn.	634	597	751	591	Ark.	133	123	141	129
Iowa	579	539	578	519	Okla.	209	173	171	158
Mo.	404	403	437	412	Texas	327	280	291	276
N.Dak.	122	173	205	171	Mont.	60	50	56	50
S.Dak.	143	126	150	120	Idaho	116	123	143	133
Nebr.	224	197	222	198	Wyo.	25	20	23	21
Kans.	243	222	226	217	Utah	56	59	65	58
Va.	182	189	194	197	Wash.	166	157	171	160
W.Va.	80	74	81	76	Oreg.	120	112	134	117
1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.					Calif.	510	587	622	602
					Other States	1,460	1,550	1,710	1,449
					U.S.	10,529	10,624	11,625	10,494

Among the 33 States for which monthly milk production estimates are made, new high records for August were established in Michigan, North Carolina, Idaho, and California, and previous highs were equaled in Georgia and Tennessee. Milk output was above a year ago also in the other South Atlantic and Pacific Coast States, and in Indiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Arkansas, and Wyoming. On the other hand, August production was the lowest in 25 years of records in Oklahoma and was more than 3 percent below a year ago in New Jersey, Iowa, and South Dakota.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,545 million eggs in August, a record high for the month—5 percent more than in August last year and 15 percent above the 1943-52 average. Egg production reached new highs in the North Atlantic, West, East North Central and South Atlantic States. Increases from last year were 14 percent in the North Atlantic, 10 percent in the West, 9 percent in the East North Central and 3 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 3 percent in the South Central and 2 percent in the West North Central. Egg production during the first 8 months of this year was 44,433 million eggs—4 percent more than in 1953 and 5 percent above average.

The rate of egg production in August was 14.5 eggs per layer, compared with 14.7 eggs last year and the average of 13.3 eggs. The rate was at a record high level in the North Atlantic, South Atlantic and Western States. Decreases of 7 percent from a year ago in the West North Central and South Central States and 1 percent in the East North Central more than offset increases of 5 percent in the North Atlantic, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the West. Rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 8 months of this year was 131 eggs, compared with 130 last year and the average of 120 eggs.

There were 314 million layers in farm flocks in August—6 percent more than a year earlier and 5 percent above average. Numbers of layers were up from last year in all parts of the country. Increases were 10 percent in the East North Central, 8 percent in the North Atlantic and West, 5 percent in the West North Central and 4 percent in the South Central. In the South Atlantic area, the number of layers was slightly above a year ago. The seasonal increase in the number of layers from August 1 to September 1 was 6.8 percent, compared with 3.9 percent last year and the average of 1.6 percent. The sharp increase is mainly due to the heavy movement of pullets into the laying flock reflecting the very early hatch this year.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 totaled 542 million—4 percent more than a year ago, but 4 percent below average. Holdings in all parts of the country were larger than a year ago, except in the South Atlantic where they decreased 1 percent. Increases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 5 percent in the West, 4 percent in the West North Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic and 1 percent in the South Central States.

Pullets not of laying age on farms September 1 are estimated at 218,019,000—2 percent less than a year ago and 17 percent below average. All areas of the country showed decreases except the West and West North Central States. The West increased 2 percent and the West North Central was about the same as last year. Decreases were 6 percent in the South Atlantic and South Central, 4 percent in the North Atlantic and 3 percent in the East North Central States. On September 1, about 40 percent of the potential layers were pullets not of laying age to be added to the laying flock this fall and winter, compared with 43 percent a year ago and the average of 47 percent.

The number of chicks under 3 months old on farms September 1 is estimated at 86 million—12 percent below a year ago and 38 percent below average. All parts of the country showed decreases except the West and South Atlantic States where increases of 11 percent and 2 percent, respectively, occurred. Decreases were 24 percent in the East North Central States, 21 percent in the North Atlantic, 18 percent in the West North Central and 5 percent in the South Central States.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL
LAYERS, CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS
ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	United States
HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1							
	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	46,722	56,147	79,494	30,004	58,146	29,555	300,069
1953	59,856	57,188	70,709	30,916	50,598	31,047	300,324
1954	64,422	65,197	76,600	31,288	53,238	33,192	323,937

PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS SEPTEMBER 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	39,388	55,946	87,569	21,863	39,420	19,429	263,613
1953	43,469	45,773	71,678	18,633	27,738	15,946	223,237
1954	41,745	44,393	71,927	17,603	26,087	16,264	218,019

POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	86,110	112,093	167,063	51,867	97,565	48,984	563,682
1953	103,335	102,961	142,387	49,549	78,336	46,993	523,561
1954	106,167	109,590	148,527	48,891	79,325	49,456	541,956

CHICKS UNDER 3 MONTHS OLD ON FARMS, SEPTEMBER 1

	Thousands						
1943-52 (Av.)	17,296	25,879	39,843	20,619	25,968	10,428	140,033
1953	15,116	18,512	25,236	17,029	15,782	6,955	98,630
1954	12,873	13,978	20,598	17,346	14,939	7,727	86,461

EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS SEPTEMBER 1

	Number						
1943-52 (Av.)	46.1	41.8	42.3	35.3	32.4	44.8	40.4
1953	49.6	45.0	46.1	41.2	38.5	50.7	45.3
1954	52.8	45.4	44.6	42.1	37.1	52.1	45.7

1/Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-August averaged 37.4 cents per dozen, compared with 34.4 cents in mid-July and 50.2 cents a year ago. Price changes on large shell eggs were irregular during August and lower on medium and small sizes which constituted a large proportion of the production. Receipts at primary markets increased and declining receipts of large eggs were more than offset by heavier arrivals of smaller sized eggs. Pullets have been going into laying flocks much earlier this year than usual.

Chicken prices (farm chickens and commercial broilers) averaged 21.5 cents per pound live weight on August 15, compared with 22.4 cents on July 15 and 25.7 cents a year ago. Farm chickens averaged 16.9 cents and commercial broilers 24.8 cents, compared with 22.7 and 27.9 cents, respectively, in mid-August last year. Poultry markets were weak and mostly lower on young chickens while hens were irregular.

Turkey prices on August 15 averaged 27.7 cents per pound live weight, compared with 32.7 cents a year ago. Turkey markets were steady during August.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-August was \$3.90 per 100 pounds, compared with \$3.84 a year earlier. The egg-feed, farm chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships were all less favorable than a year ago.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Maine	36.9	39.0	37.0	470	546	555
N.H.	43.1	43.0	43.0	557	645	686
Vt.	42.2	42.0	42.0	2,573	2,814	2,982
Mass.	44.0	46.0	44.0	1,672	1,610	1,584
R.I.	40.8	45.0	40.0	309	315	280
Conn.	43.6	45.0	43.0	1,901	1,620	1,634
N.Y.	39.6	44.0	41.0	25,627	29,216	28,864
N.J.	45.2	54.5	47.0	8,442	10,355	9,400
Pa.	43.8	42.0	44.0	58,603	56,574	59,268
Ohio	49.7	55.0	58.0	175,990	194,205	212,976
Ind.	49.5	51.5	53.0	223,198	241,690	248,729
Ill.	51.6	54.0	50.0	453,683	500,472	444,850
Mich.	37.5	45.5	46.0	62,532	80,262	85,192
Wis.	45.6	58.5	56.0	116,546	149,643	150,416
Minn.	42.2	48.0	49.0	230,537	268,704	271,558
Iowa	50.2	53.0	53.0	540,655	581,145	540,441
Mo.	35.6	33.5	21.0	149,527	136,412	90,636
N.Dak.	21.4	22.5	22.0	25,407	25,740	28,182
S.Dak.	26.6	34.5	28.0	102,287	135,206	111,944
Nebr.	30.2	28.0	30.0	229,904	204,176	205,620
Kans.	25.2	21.5	19.0	69,868	50,869	40,907
Del.	34.3	39.0	34.0	4,656	6,474	5,882
Md.	40.5	45.0	43.0	18,631	20,385	19,479
Va.	36.2	27.0	25.0	33,619	24,840	31,885
W.Va.	38.1	37.0	43.0	10,507	7,067	8,385
N.C.	27.9	27.0	25.5	61,914	57,699	54,494
S.C.	18.5	19.5	12.0	26,280	23,146	14,244
Ga.	14.0	20.0	11.0	44,973	58,200	32,967
Fla.	12.3	16.5	16.0	7,830	9,884	9,392
Ky.	33.4	35.5	34.0	75,854	71,106	72,862
Tenn.	27.6	29.5	22.0	60,606	52,894	42,218
Ala.	16.8	22.0	12.5	44,784	47,806	27,975
Miss.	18.7	22.0	17.0	40,967	32,934	28,509
Ark.	19.5	17.0	11.5	25,414	11,849	8,982
La.	17.8	20.0	18.5	16,170	10,920	12,118
Okla.	18.2	14.0	9.0	21,783	6,412	3,258
Texas	17.2	16.5	15.5	51,266	33,874	34,054
Mont.	15.2	20.0	18.0	2,723	3,340	3,060
Idaho	49.0	55.0	57.0	1,558	2,640	2,907
Wyo.	16.9	21.0	16.0	1,031	1,113	928
Colo.	22.9	33.0	27.0	14,030	13,233	8,559
N.Mex.	14.6	15.0	15.0	1,678	1,275	1,335
Ariz.	12.4	15.0	15.0	389	510	525
Utah	33.0	41.0	34.0	929	1,599	1,360
Nev.	33.5	40.0	40.0	78	120	80
Wash.	52.1	60.0	59.0	1,028	1,260	1,593
Oreg.	39.3	45.0	43.0	1,171	1,080	1,204
Calif.	33.1	36.0	48.0	2,308	2,736	7,680
U.S.	35.7	39.6	37.1	3,057,464	3,176,615	2,972,641

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1954

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Wis.	23.7	22.5	24.5	1,368	900	808
Minn.	17.1	16.0	14.0	17,321	14,624	9,464
Iowa	17.9	18.0	18.0	221	126	252
N. Dak.	14.1	11.0	10.5	105,568	89,265	69,867
S. Dak.	11.9	8.5	9.5	35,541	25,126	21,907
Nebr.	14.0	12.5	9.0	917	975	576
Mont.	14.9	18.5	14.0	48,904	85,674	45,388
Idaho	31.1	30.0	31.5	15,873	25,530	14,742
Wyo.	17.2	15.0	11.0	1,482	1,485	770
Colo.	18.4	20.0	17.0	2,227	1,820	731
N. Mex.	14.6	13.5	14.5	296	230	218
Utah	32.6	33.0	29.0	2,477	3,267	2,436
Nev.	28.1	28.0	32.0	366	364	352
Wash.	22.3	24.5	25.0	14,851	22,418	6,975
Oreg.	24.1	26.5	27.0	5,329	6,254	3,051
U.S.	15.2	14.6	12.6	253,044	278,058	177,537

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indi-	Average	1953	Indi-
	1943-52		cated	1943-52		cated
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	15.7	9.5	6.5	780	133	124
N. Dak.	14.1	7.0	5.5	31,547	12,096	8,080
S. Dak.	12.2	6.0	6.5	3,159	738	494
3 States	13.9	7.0	5.6	35,486	12,967	8,698

WHEAT: Production by Classes, for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	(Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/			
	Thousand bushels						
Average 1943-52	541,824	185,519	215,775	36,096	142,291	1,121,506	
1953	490,353	242,134	223,072	13,883	199,094	1,168,536	
1954 2/	461,641	194,595	151,573	9,183	145,143	962,135	

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Indicated 1954.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

OATS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	39.1	45.0	43.0	3,233	4,185	4,300
N.H.	35.8	37.0	39.0	216	118	156
Vt.	33.0	32.0	35.0	1,250	928	1,015
Mass.	31.7	39.0	36.0	176	117	108
R.I.	31.0	33.0	33.0	31	33	33
Conn.	31.7	31.0	34.0	149	124	136
N.Y.	34.2	39.0	39.0	23,990	26,130	28,743
N.J.	31.9	37.0	38.0	1,335	1,480	1,520
Pa.	32.1	37.0	42.0	24,431	27,380	33,264
Ohio	36.5	42.0	45.0	42,426	47,418	54,360
Ind.	34.6	36.5	44.0	46,155	46,209	58,476
Ill.	39.0	37.0	44.0	138,234	115,070	143,704
Mich.	35.9	35.0	38.0	50,243	48,300	53,504
Wis.	44.7	41.5	44.0	127,907	122,550	127,336
Minn.	38.0	31.5	36.0	187,584	161,910	186,876
Iowa	36.6	26.0	39.0	208,234	154,648	238,914
Mo.	23.8	25.5	40.0	37,766	31,977	55,680
N.Dak.	28.2	31.0	25.0	62,424	56,513	51,950
S.Dak.	30.5	25.5	29.0	96,048	94,248	113,651
Nebr.	25.6	18.5	32.0	60,837	43,124	77,568
Kans.	21.6	21.5	33.0	26,557	22,833	33,990
Del.	30.3	34.0	34.0	184	272	272
Md.	32.2	34.0	39.0	1,384	1,870	2,535
Va.	29.2	32.5	38.0	4,014	5,070	6,802
W.Va.	28.1	28.5	34.0	1,720	1,425	1,870
N.C.	29.4	38.5	38.5	10,749	16,093	18,518
S.C.	26.1	32.0	31.0	16,580	21,056	23,467
Ga.	25.7	33.0	31.0	13,523	21,747	20,646
Fla.	19.9	30.0	30.0	575	1,200	1,080
Ky.	23.4	30.5	32.0	2,188	3,874	4,800
Tenn.	26.0	32.0	31.0	5,726	8,576	8,711
Ala.	25.0	32.0	28.0	4,140	6,240	6,440
Miss.	29.5	40.0	40.0	8,300	10,680	16,000
Ark.	28.0	35.0	38.0	6,486	7,315	10,716
La.	27.2	32.0	34.0	2,464	2,400	3,322
Okla.	18.9	21.5	24.0	16,980	11,588	17,856
Texas	20.9	27.0	22.5	26,309	39,150	42,412
Mont.	33.3	34.0	30.5	11,871	11,356	11,804
Idaho	42.5	42.0	43.0	7,790	8,400	9,976
Wyom.	30.8	28.5	24.0	4,536	4,332	3,840
Colo.	30.2	29.5	27.0	6,088	5,192	3,753
N.Mex.	21.4	21.0	29.0	800	420	551
Ariz.	39.6	53.0	50.0	430	583	550
Utah	44.5	47.0	42.0	2,123	1,974	1,806
Nev.	40.8	43.0	42.0	343	344	336
Wash.	46.5	50.0	51.0	7,033	6,550	7,803
Oreg.	28.7	30.7	33.5	9,582	7,959	11,926
Calif.	29.6	31.0	35.0	5,163	5,425	6,300
U.S.	33.3	30.9	36.0	1,316,359	1,216,116	1,509,386

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
N.Y.	16.2	16.0	15.0	122	80	105
N.J.	17.7	18.0	18.0	281	486	558
Pa.	16.2	17.0	17.0	427	323	289
Ohio	20.1	20.5	23.0	20,674	21,238	27,094
Ind.	20.7	21.0	24.0	31,488	36,855	45,264
Ill.	22.7	20.5	21.0	80,946	76,896	89,187
Mich.	18.3	19.0	21.0	1,736	2,090	2,688
Wis.	13.8	14.5	14.5	526	812	1,030
Minn.	16.3	20.5	20.0	12,754	27,696	39,720
Iowa	21.0	21.5	23.5	35,527	34,336	50,408
Mo.	18.1	14.0	13.0	17,372	25,536	26,416
N.Dak.	11.4	13.5	13.0	179	310	1,105
S.Dak.	14.2	18.0	16.0	541	1,566	2,816
Nebr.	20.0	18.5	21.0	820	1,942	3,990
Kans.	12.6	8.0	7.0	3,802	3,968	3,143
Del.	13.2	16.5	13.5	689	1,056	972
Md.	14.8	19.0	17.0	800	1,805	1,904
Va.	16.2	16.0	17.0	1,914	2,672	3,077
N.C.	13.8	14.5	15.5	3,559	3,814	4,480
S.C.	10.0	11.0	8.0	456	1,430	1,360
Ga.	9.1	12.0	8.0	160	600	456
Fla.	---	18.0	20.0	---	216	360
Ky.	16.8	13.0	18.0	1,740	1,248	1,728
Tenn.	17.5	13.5	14.0	2,200	2,025	2,450
Ala.	16.5	20.5	17.0	921	1,886	1,768
Miss.	15.2	12.0	7.0	3,333	3,000	3,325
Ark.	17.0	11.0	9.5	6,859	7,315	8,028
La.	14.2	16.0	13.0	434	640	780
Okla.	9.8	10.0	4.5	285	500	212
U.S.	19.9	18.3	18.7	230,649	262,341	324,713

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	<u>Pounds</u>			<u>Tons</u>		
Ill.	590	730	650	2,070	1,100	1,100
Kans.	284	220	210	1,700	1,000	500
Okla.	313	300	235	12,310	14,600	9,400
Texas	313	215	250	6,450	5,300	5,200
Colo.	261	185	170	11,470	5,400	3,400
N.Mex.	218	155	190	5,100	2,700	3,400
U.S.	288	239	224	39,100	30,100	23,000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
Maine	30.3	33.0	28.0	134	99	84
N.Y.	27.9	30.0	32.0	2,524	1,920	2,464
N.J.	33.1	35.0	38.0	464	665	760
Pa.	33.9	39.0	44.0	4,606	6,045	8,800
Ohio	27.6	33.0	36.0	578	660	2,232
Ind.	24.8	27.5	34.0	738	605	1,564
Ill.	27.5	32.5	35.0	997	715	1,785
Mich.	29.6	31.5	35.0	3,648	2,142	3,815
Wis.	34.7	35.0	35.0	6,119	2,800	3,010
Minn.	25.5	25.5	26.5	25,838	25,500	28,885
Iowa	26.0	23.0	28.0	679	161	448
Mo.	21.5	29.5	28.0	1,594	2,832	5,908
N.Dak.	21.0	23.0	22.0	48,529	46,460	66,220
S.Dak.	19.1	17.0	19.0	25,172	8,007	8,949
Nebr.	19.0	19.0	19.0	9,989	3,629	6,536
Kans.	16.9	14.0	21.0	6,419	1,568	8,400
Del.	28.6	31.5	30.0	312	315	330
Md.	31.3	34.0	37.0	2,245	2,482	2,886
Va.	30.1	33.0	37.0	2,406	2,871	3,774
W.Va.	28.8	33.5	35.5	302	469	568
N.C.	27.2	37.5	35.0	1,035	1,650	1,855
S.C.	23.3	27.5	26.5	476	468	450
Ga.	21.7	25.0	25.0	140	225	200
Ky.	23.9	27.0	29.0	1,558	2,295	2,726
Tenn.	19.0	20.0	21.0	1,477	1,500	1,659
Ark.	19.8	24.0	25.0	125	168	325
Okla.	15.3	19.0	18.0	1,930	741	4,320
Texas	15.6	19.5	17.5	2,628	1,755	3,150
Mont.	25.8	27.5	27.0	17,161	15,125	34,884
Idaho	35.0	32.0	34.5	11,739	10,752	19,113
Wyo.	30.3	28.0	22.0	4,230	3,332	3,608
Colo.	24.8	28.5	20.0	15,048	9,804	5,500
N.Mex.	20.0	20.5	20.0	555	390	300
Ariz.	45.0	55.0	52.0	4,764	7,755	13,936
Utah	44.8	44.0	43.0	5,973	6,380	8,170
Nev.	34.9	39.0	38.0	739	741	836
Wash.	35.0	38.0	37.0	5,175	3,914	21,090
Oreg.	33.6	37.0	35.0	9,843	11,137	18,655
Calif.	30.9	34.0	37.0	46,926	52,938	70,855
U.S.	25.3	28.2	28.6	274,955	241,015	369,050

SORGHUM GRAIN

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953
	1943-52		1954	1943-52	1954
		<u>Bushels</u>		<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Ind.	29.2	28.0	30.0	44	56
Mo.	19.3	15.0	16.0	707	510
S. Dak.	12.8	20.0	16.0	567	560
Nebr.	19.8	16.0	24.0	2,166	2,912
Kans.	18.2	16.0	14.0	28,546	30,640
N.C.	1/26.5	21.0	26.0	1/486	1,416
S.C.	1/17.4	17.0	12.0	1/79	102
Ala.	1/16.9	18.0	13.5	1/414	450
Ark.	16.2	14.0	11.0	210	308
La.	16.2	16.0	13.5	28	32
Okl.	13.2	12.5	9.0	9,546	7,662
Texas	18.5	19.5	17.0	79,379	55,198
Colo.	13.8	10.5	10.0	2,660	1,754
N. Mex.	12.5	13.0	9.5	3,707	1,378
Ariz.	40.1	46.0	45.0	2,085	1,886
Calif.	39.1	42.0	43.0	4,064	4,158
U.S.	18.2	17.8	16.3	134,600	109,022

1/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953
	1943-52		1954	1943-52	1954
		<u>Bushels</u>		<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Mich.	7.4	10.0	7.0	50	20
Wis.	12.6	12.5	14.0	149	88
Minn.	10.0	8.5	8.5	12,600	9,265
Iowa	12.7	9.5	9.0	1,239	238
N. Dak.	8.0	8.0	7.5	12,636	18,936
S. Dak.	9.0	9.0	7.0	4,680	6,264
Kans.	6.2	4.5	6.5	550	22
Texas	7.1	7.0	5.5	819	868
Mont.	7.1	9.5	4.5	1,104	380
Ariz.	25.0	---	33.0	469	---
Calif.	22.2	30.5	30.0	2,720	732
U.S.	9.3	8.4	7.7	37,232	36,813

RICE

		Yield per acre		Production	
State	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953
	1943-52		1954	1943-52	1954
		<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Thousand bags</u>	
Miss.	---	2,450	2,750	---	1,715
Ark.	2,157	2,425	2,450	7,651	11,786
La.	1,806	2,050	2,225	10,677	12,156
Texas	2,136	2,600	2,650	10,162	14,924
Calif.	3,102	2,900	3,300	8,322	11,948
U.S.	2,172	2,460	2,620	37,022	52,529

1/ Bags of 100 pounds.

**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE**

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P. M. (E.D.T.)

State	Yield per acre			ALL HAY			PASTURE		
	Average			Production			Condition September 1		
	1943-52	1953	1954	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953 1954
	Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Maine	1.02	1.04	1.18	790	709	817	71	73	93
N.H.	1.20	1.22	1.37	413	369	416	73	63	90
Vt.	1.41	1.34	1.56	1,368	1,222	1,409	78	67	90
Mass.	1.55	1.48	1.65	546	485	544	73	48	87
R.I.	1.50	1.78	1.68	48	57	52	70	84	96
Conn.	1.59	1.63	1.69	440	415	427	77	63	85
N.Y.	1.58	1.69	1.71	5,811	5,564	5,563	76	61	60
N.J.	1.74	1.81	1.66	446	459	427	72	66	60
Pa.	1.48	1.57	1.47	3,518	3,508	3,266	75	45	63
Ohio	1.45	1.55	1.50	3,650	4,023	3,905	75	67	83
Ind.	1.39	1.43	1.37	2,511	2,485	2,347	78	60	82
Ill.	1.51	1.58	1.66	4,051	4,105	4,444	80	53	70
Mich.	1.39	1.50	1.42	3,594	3,611	3,529	73	74	69
Wis.	1.74	1.97	1.96	7,060	7,752	7,664	74	78	78
Minn.	1.52	1.86	1.76	6,239	6,909	6,595	77	83	80
Iowa	1.63	1.68	1.60	5,639	6,474	6,229	85	62	79
Mo.	1.20	.99	.94	4,368	2,485	3,049	82	18	38
N.Dak.	.92	1.09	1.05	3,087	4,017	3,926	77	78	81
S.Dak.	.84	1.03	.92	3,383	5,214	4,957	78	86	71
Nebr.	1.08	.98	1.02	4,930	5,618	6,114	82	65	78
Kans.	1.55	1.20	1.36	2,986	2,608	3,423	81	47	53
Del.	1.40	1.48	1.21	102	105	82	74	73	59
Md.	1.41	1.46	1.26	632	694	592	76	61	69
Va.	1.16	1.09	1.09	1,608	1,487	1,573	81	37	67
W.Va.	1.23	1.17	1.18	1,005	967	993	80	48	90
N.C.	1.01	.98	.98	1,287	1,145	1,204	83	56	60
S.C.	.82	.81	.63	418	361	276	76	56	35
Ga.	.57	.74	.51	699	618	419	75	76	45
Fla.	.59	.80	.81	62	71	77	83	82	72
Ky.	1.26	1.13	1.17	2,301	1,979	2,014	76	50	69
Tenn.	1.12	1.06	.93	1,958	1,671	1,444	74	52	47
Ala.	.76	.87	.71	688	615	516	75	68	37
Miss.	1.14	1.06	.90	931	773	667	74	72	41
Ark.	1.08	.86	.76	1,327	810	725	70	46	24
La.	1.21	1.26	1.14	379	406	376	75	82	60
Okla.	1.23	1.22	1.13	1,724	1,791	1,793	71	67	30
Texas	.98	1.16	.96	1,546	1,705	1,522	61	59	37
Mont.	1.13	1.18	1.15	2,540	3,069	2,911	80	85	85
Idaho	2.16	2.46	2.25	2,381	2,748	2,542	85	85	87
Wyo.	1.10	1.20	.91	1,221	1,371	1,040	83	80	53
Colo.	1.59	1.72	1.47	2,194	2,436	1,748	79	74	52
N.Mex.	2.10	2.09	2.04	432	489	501	70	68	56
Ariz.	2.42	2.75	2.46	659	672	631	82	88	91
Utah	2.06	2.23	1.90	1,152	1,247	1,089	82	77	65
Nev.	1.50	1.59	1.28	607	608	486	88	84	77
Wash.	1.87	2.02	1.93	1,595	1,614	1,537	74	89	92
Oreg.	1.69	1.78	1.62	1,806	1,839	1,651	76	84	86
Calif.	3.03	3.13	3.23	5,830	5,920	6,175	76	79	81
U.S.	1.37	1.42	1.36	101,959	105,300	103,687	77	63	64

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT **Washington, D. C.**
as of **September 10, 1954**
September 1, 1954 **3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)**
CROP REPORTING BOARD

ALFALFA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Maine	1.42	1.35	1.55	9	11	12
N.H.	2.01	1.80	2.10	11	13	15
Vt.	2.02	1.95	2.15	53	62	80
Mass.	2.23	2.00	2.30	32	38	48
R.I.	2.24	2.50	2.45	2	5	5
Conn.	2.34	2.30	2.40	62	76	84
N.Y.	2.04	2.20	2.10	775	889	848
N.J.	2.20	2.25	2.00	159	176	174
Pa.	1.93	1.95	1.85	589	720	716
Ohio	1.87	1.95	1.85	852	1,102	1,160
Ind.	1.86	1.90	1.80	784	857	958
Ill.	2.25	2.20	2.20	1,456	1,931	2,363
Mich.	1.58	1.70	1.60	1,666	1,768	1,744
Wis.	2.14	2.25	2.25	2,766	4,212	4,424
Minn.	2.08	2.40	2.15	2,591	4,111	3,904
Iowa	2.22	2.30	2.15	2,080	2,502	2,713
Mo.	2.52	1.95	2.10	789	665	838
N.Dak.	1.42	1.75	1.55	419	1,284	1,423
S.Dak.	1.55	1.75	1.40	865	2,312	2,442
Nebr.	2.02	1.70	1.75	2,304	2,859	3,297
Kans.	2.03	1.55	1.70	1,883	1,727	2,480
Del.	2.18	2.15	1.90	14	15	13
Md.	2.04	2.00	1.85	118	136	130
Va.	2.20	1.95	2.00	231	326	378
W.Va.	1.93	1.75	1.85	115	126	141
N.C.	2.10	2.00	2.00	76	140	156
Ga.	1.71	2.00	1.50	10	22	20
Ky.	1.98	1.80	1.85	468	356	426
Tenn.	1.99	1.95	1.75	296	203	219
Ala.	1.70	1.80	1.55	25	22	16
Miss.	1.95	1.60	1.60	70	18	27
Ark.	2.37	2.00	1.85	174	56	72
La.	1.94	2.00	1.90	39	44	48
Okla.	1.90	1.85	1.65	728	764	954
Texas	2.42	2.05	1.95	436	533	653
Mont.	1.61	1.75	1.65	1,105	1,374	1,308
Idaho	2.60	2.95	2.65	1,946	2,363	2,165
Wyo.	1.66	1.75	1.45	548	628	536
Colo.	2.18	2.30	1.80	1,386	1,663	1,237
N.Mex.	2.80	2.90	2.60	350	406	416
Ariz.	3.70	3.10	2.70	560	567	535
Utah	2.37	2.60	2.20	931	1,035	893
Nev.	2.65	2.90	2.90	280	307	307
Wash.	2.20	2.25	2.10	666	752	701
Oreg.	2.63	2.70	2.60	610	632	614
Calif.	4.54	4.50	4.50	4,429	4,576	4,761
U.S.	2.21	2.19	2.04	35,759	44,374	46,454

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORT

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1954

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

Yield per acre

Production

State	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954

Tons

Thousand tons

Maine	1.13	1.15	1.30	523	470	547
N.H.	1.37	1.35	1.55	234	192	219
Vt.	1.48	1.40	1.65	842	704	813
Mass.	1.70	1.70	1.85	346	284	313
R.I.	1.59	1.80	1.70	27	34	31
Corn.	1.66	1.70	1.75	233	212	217
N.Y.	1.61	1.70	1.75	4,085	3,618	3,649
N.J.	1.64	1.70	1.55	210	206	186
Pa.	1.42	1.50	1.40	2,726	2,667	2,439
Ohio	1.37	1.45	1.40	2,611	2,775	2,572
Ind.	1.25	1.30	1.20	1,308	1,358	1,091
Ill.	1.38	1.35	1.40	1,969	1,843	1,758
Mich.	1.28	1.35	1.30	1,654	1,512	1,482
Wis.	1.57	1.75	1.70	3,884	3,243	2,929
Minn.	1.46	1.60	1.60	1,639	1,563	1,517
Iowa	1.43	1.45	1.35	3,239	3,731	3,266
Mo.	1.09	.90	1.05	1,324	1,015	1,066
S.Dak.	1.20	1.40	2/	32	46	2/
Nebr.	1.22	1.00	1.05	103	229	205
Kans.	1.23	.95	1.00	133	124	113
Del.	1.46	1.55	1.20	44	48	36
Md.	1.34	1.40	1.20	392	426	350
Va.	1.18	1.20	1.10	552	498	433
W.Va.	1.22	1.15	1.15	558	513	488
N.C.	1.14	1.10	1.10	110	108	101
Ga.	.96	1.00	.95	12	20	19
Ky.	1.24	1.25	1.20	536	432	332
Tenn.	1.16	1.15	1.05	208	155	142
Ala.	.88	.90	.75	13	20	16
Miss.	1.14	1.10	.95	41	66	63
Ark.	1.08	.85	.65	33	19	13
La.	1.14	1.40	1.10	30	36	30
Mont.	1.29	1.25	1.30	305	356	359
Idaho	1.33	1.30	1.35	174	151	157
Wyo.	1.18	1.30	1.00	116	172	125
Colo.	1.44	1.45	1.30	224	190	161
N.Mex.	1.35	1.35	1.30	19	20	20
Utah	1.67	1.85	1.60	54	56	53
Nev.	1.33	1.40	1.10	56	60	47
Wash.	2.08	2.20	2.15	412	462	443
Greg.	1.79	1.90	1.75	225	217	196

U.S.	1.41	1.44	1.42	31,236	29,851	27,997
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1/Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

2/Estimate discontinued -- included in Other Hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Ind.	1.10	0.95	0.95	112	86	92
Ill.	1.08	.80	.80	141	86	75
Mo.	1.07	.75	.35	1,613	224	315
Kans.	1.10	.80	.80	122	16	26
Del.	1.22	1.25	1.00	22	25	18
Md.	1.18	1.25	1.00	57	71	60
Va.	1.06	.75	.85	534	348	445
W.Va.	1.06	.95	1.10	36	35	45
N.C.	1.07	.85	.90	554	415	479
S.C.	.89	.80	.60	207	177	122
Ga.	.85	.90	.70	165	176	117
Ky.	1.10	.95	1.00	888	763	763
Tenn.	1.02	.95	.80	1,085	884	692
Ala.	.90	.90	.75	107	130	106
Miss.	1.06	1.00	.85	340	271	226
Ark.	.98	.75	.55	639	259	179
La.	1.17	1.10	1.00	120	89	75
Okla.	1.06	.95	.65	110	74	46
U.S.	1.05	.89	.75	6,851	4,129	3,881

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
		Tons			Thousand tons	
Wis.	1.21	1.25	1.35	118	69	68
Minn.	1.10	1.15	1.15	1,318	915	879
Iowa	1.20	1.20	1.20	92	56	66
Mo.	1.07	.70	.70	152	88	92
N.Dak.	.84	.90	.85	2,056	2,234	2,004
S.Dak.	.70	.75	.65	2,217	2,597	2,161
Nebr.	.74	.65	.65	2,285	2,288	2,334
Kans.	1.07	.75	.80	704	509	554
Ark.	.99	.75	.65	178	168	156
Okla.	1.12	.95	.80	491	391	310
Texas	.97	1.05	.75	181	192	130
Mont.	.80	.80	.80	681	761	700
Idaho	1.08	1.05	1.00	149	140	126
Wyo.	.80	.85	.55	400	388	244
Colo.	.96	1.05	.80	431	437	250
N.Mex.	.78	.55	.85	18	15	20
Utah	1.20	1.10	1.00	122	113	102
Nev.	1.03	1.00	.50	242	214	105
Wash.	1.22	1.30	1.30	64	68	65
Oreg.	1.12	1.15	1.00	339	388	330
Calif.	1.23	1.30	1.25	186	185	178
U.S.	.85	.82	.76	12,423	12,216	10,874

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indi- cated	Average	1953	Indi- cated
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Maine	909	1,100	960	63	99	58
New York	1,036	1,150	1,000	1,416	1,518	1,450
Michigan	896	1,050	960	4,192	3,906	4,220
Total N. E.	922	1,077	970	5,690	5,523	5,828
Nebraska	1,516	1,850	1,600	1,014	1,258	1,248
Montana	1,396	1,750	1,650	262	175	248
Idaho	1,712	1,900	1,900	2,368	2,850	3,135
Wyoming	1,365	1,550	1,300	1,125	946	858
Washington	1,444	1,800	2,000	113	414	820
Total N. W.	1,554	1,809	1,728	4,893	5,643	6,309
Colorado	724	1,015	850	2,007	2,274	1,980
New Mexico	283	300	750	384	150	270
Arizona	505	525	550	62	42	50
Utah	503	650	450	45	52	58
Total S. W.	587	868	810	2,502	2,518	2,358
California:						
Large Lima	1,521	1,857	1,900	1,212	1,263	1,387
Baby Lima	1,552	1,950	1,800	1,061	702	720
Other	1,201	1,377	1,200	2,243	2,465	2,532
Total California	1,347	1,565	1,432	4,516	4,430	4,639
United States	1,037	1,296	1,210	17,600	18,114	19,124

1/Includes beans grown for seed.

2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Preliminary	Average	1953	Preliminary
	1943-52		1954	1943-52		1954
	Pounds			Thousand bags 2/		
Minn.	957	1,150	1,200	39	46	60
N. Dak.	1,024	1,400	700	100	70	49
Mont.	1,217	1,120	1,300	230	67	52
Idaho	1,300	1,275	1,350	1,668	1,148	1,404
Wyo.	1,256	1,600	1,500	43	96	60
Colo.	913	1,100	900	146	66	54
Wash.	1,261	1,300	1,400	2,837	1,625	2,044
Oreg.	1,115	1,100	950	299	154	57
Calif.	3/1,119	1,300	1,250	3/158	78	88
U.S.	1,238	1,279	1,338	5,519	3,350	3,868

1/In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.

2/Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 1, 1954

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (D.D.T.)

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1954	1954
	Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Va.	1,380	1,990	1,950	202,623	218,900	206,700
N.C.	1,139	1,530	1,550	300,811	270,810	261,950
Tenn.	778	600	600	5,098	1,800	1,800
TOTAL (Va., N.C. area)	1,222	1,695	1,692	508,532	491,510	470,450
S.C.	676	780	750	17,612	7,800	9,000
Ga.	753	990	660	682,830	530,640	347,820
Fla.	724	975	850	62,142	54,600	45,900
Ala.	754	930	650	302,551	199,950	135,200
Miss.	352	400	350	4,930	2,400	2,100
TOTAL (S.E. area)	746	966	669	1,070,064	795,390	540,020
Ark.	399	325	290	4,335	1,625	1,450
Okla.	486	960	380	104,340	114,240	47,500
Texas	459	600	350	282,635	179,400	102,550
N. Mex.	988	1,250	1,200	8,239	6,250	6,000
TOTAL (S.W. area)	472	704	368	401,270	301,515	157,500
UNITED STATES	742	1,031	772	1,979,865	1,588,415	1,167,970

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1954	1954
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	9.7	12.9	12.5	172	178	212
Mich.	8.9	11.8	11.0	606	570	748
Wis.	9.7	9.4	9.5	109	84	124
Minn.	9.9	10.5	11.0	400	670	759
N. Dak.	10.2	9.5	11.5	201	330	426
S. Dak.	10.4	8.3	12.5	49	39	62
Nebr.	12.7	15.3	13.0	677	789	806
Kans.	9.9	6.1	9.5	57	30	66
Mont.	11.7	13.4	13.5	709	586	729
Idaho	16.7	19.4	19.5	1,120	1,459	1,677
Wyo.	12.2	14.9	12.0	387	504	456
Colo.	14.1	16.9	13.5	1,864	1,956	1,647
Utah	14.4	16.2	14.0	473	435	462
Wash.	20.6	23.2	22.0	324	723	748
Oreg.	19.1	23.0	22.5	324	387	382
Calif. 1/	17.5	19.6	20.0	2,334	3,289	4,220
Other						
States	10.9	14.5	11.5	71	55	69
U.S.	13.7	16.2	15.5	9,877	12,084	13,593

1/ Relates to year of harvest.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1954	1954
	Short tons			Thousand short tons		
La.	19.0	20.6	20.0	5,370	6,192	5,540
Fla.	30.5	32.6	34.0	1,088	1,469	1,343
TOTAL	20.3	22.1	21.7	6,458	7,661	6,883

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HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Idaho	1/1,683	2,170	2,100	1/1,281	3,255	3,360
Wash.	1,752	1,635	1,575	21,378	22,072	21,892
Oreg.	1,026	1,010	1,220	17,026	6,868	7,320
Calif.	1,576	1,525	1,700	14,129	9,608	10,710
U.S.	1,385	1,488	1,557	53,686	41,803	43,292

1/ Short-time average.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average	1953	Indicated	Average	1953	Indicated
	1943-52	1954	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Mass.	1,542	1,783	1,639	10,776	11,409	11,146
Conn.	1,376	1,589	1,383	24,909	25,418	23,649
N.Y.	1,328	1,250	---	729	125	---
Pa.	1,476	1,432	1,600	49,652	34,794	42,080
Ohio	1,235	1,373	1,536	24,873	24,030	26,110
Ind.	1,270	1,400	1,400	13,182	13,020	13,020
Wis.	1,470	1,404	1,468	30,874	19,803	22,460
Minn.	1,280	1,100	1,250	611	220	250
Mo.	1,064	940	1,150	5,975	4,136	4,830
Kans.	1,036	1,100	1,025	218	110	102
Md.	765	825	800	35,952	37,125	36,800
Va.	1,197	1,136	1,401	155,417	145,650	181,280
W.Va.	1,202	1,465	1,475	3,728	4,542	4,278
N.C.	1,176	1,244	1,355	825,243	852,825	944,440
S.C.	1,204	1,415	1,200	146,259	172,630	148,800
Ga.	1,036	1,267	1,171	107,716	131,860	124,120
Fla.	1,026	1,067	1,227	23,626	26,132	30,807
Ky.	1,184	1,301	1,374	432,733	423,320	419,627
Tenn.	1,250	1,250	1,308	140,382	129,253	129,795
Ala.	902	1,085	1,125	374	651	675
La.	573	670	760	203	168	190
U.S.	1,183	1,259	1,326	2,033,432	2,057,221	2,164,459

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and type	Type No.	Average 1943-52	Yield per acre 1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	Production 1953	Indicated 1954
			Pounds			Thousands pounds	
CLASS 1, FIRE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,156	1,120	1,375	118,614	113,120	140,250
North Carolina	11	1,204	1,015	1,225	297,714	261,870	325,850
Total U.S. Belt	11	1,180	1,045	1,267	118,388	374,990	469,100
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,219	1,360	1,425	411,216	450,160	475,950
North Carolina	13	1,190	1,415	1,420	99,429	120,275	122,120
South Carolina	13	1,204	1,415	1,200	146,259	172,630	148,800
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,199	1,415	1,290	245,868	292,905	270,920
Georgia	14	1,056	1,270	1,170	105,638	130,810	122,850
Florida	14	1,005	1,070	1,220	19,684	22,684	26,108
Alabama	14	1,032	1,085	1,125	374	651	675
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,080	1,235	1,178	126,889	154,145	149,633
Total All Fire-cured Types	11-14	1,164	1,245	1,311	1,199,981	1,272,200	1,362,603
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,086	930	1,220	13,011	9,207	12,200
Kentucky	22	1,057	910	1,150	11,583	7,735	10,235
Tennessee	22	1,172	1,165	1,200	29,446	23,057	23,750
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	1,136	1,088	1,184	41,029	30,802	33,995
Kentucky	23	1,042	910	1,100	13,376	7,280	9,790
Tennessee	23	1,051	775	1,050	3,093	1,628	2,415
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	1,044	882	1,090	16,459	8,908	12,205
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-23	1,113	1,013	1,170	170,598	48,917	58,400
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
21 Light Air-cured							
Ohio	31	1,184	1,400	1,550	16,716	17,920	18,910
Indiana	31	1,273	1,400	1,400	13,033	13,020	13,020
Missouri	31	1,064	940	1,150	5,975	4,136	4,830
Kansas	31	1,036	1,100	1,025	218	110	102
Virginia	31	1,605	1,500	1,875	20,617	20,400	24,000
West Virginia	31	1,202	1,435	1,475	3,728	4,542	4,278
North Carolina	31	1,540	1,800	1,900	16,824	20,520	20,520
Kentucky	31	1,198	1,340	1,400	378,730	388,600	378,000
Tennessee	31	1,289	1,290	1,350	103,083	109,620	99,900
Total Burley Belt	31	1,234	1,348	1,422	558,923	569,868	563,560
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	765	825	800	35,952	37,125	36,800
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	1,190	1,298	1,357	594,875	606,993	600,360

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre		Average 1943-52	Indicated 1954	Production	
		1953	1954			1953	Indicated 1954
		Pounds				Thousand pounds	
3B Dark Air-cured							
Indiana	35	1,073				149	
Kentucky	35	1,143			1,275	16,460	13,260
Tennessee	35	1,151			1,200	4,771	3,720
Total One Sucker	35	1,144			1,258	21,380	16,980
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,035			1,175	16,368	8,342
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	986			1,050	2,923	4,830
Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	1,112			1,197	37,039	30,152
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,476			1,600	49,012	41,600
Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,337			1,500	6,110	7,200
Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,456			1,584	57,169	48,800
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Massachusetts	51	1,631			1,660	163	166
Connecticut	51	1,605			1,470	14,218	13,377
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,605			1,472	14,382	13,543
Massachusetts	52	1,690			1,800	8,885	8,820
Connecticut	52	1,620			1,780	3,740	2,848
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,669			1,795	12,625	11,668
New York	53	1,328				729	125
Pennsylvania	53	1,561			1,600	640	480
Total N.Y. and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,432			1,600	1,369	480
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,462			1,500	13,961	8,250
Wisconsin	55	1,477			1,450	16,913	14,210
Minnesota	55	1,280			1,250	611	250
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,469			1,446	17,524	14,460
Total Cigar Binder Types	51-55	2/1,536			1,537	2/59,965	48,401
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,054			1,200	1,728	2,160
Connecticut	61	1,004			1,160	6,950	7,424
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,014			1,169	8,678	9,584
Georgia	62	1,122			1,270	1,008	1,270
Florida	62	1,150			1,270	3,448	4,699
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,144			1,270	4,922	5,969
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	1,057			1,206	13,600	15,553
Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,434			1,499	130,734	112,754
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS							
Louisiana Perique	72	573			760	168	190
UNIFIED STATES	All	1,183			1,326	2,037,432	2,164,459

1/Includes type 24 through 1949. 2/Includes type 56 through 1948.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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CROP REPORT

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Washington, D. C.

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September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/			
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
Eastern States:				
North Atlantic:				
	Thousand bushels			
Maine	891	700	1,162	750
New Hampshire	854	474	1,115	765
Vermont	760	643	1,015	870
Massachusetts	2,387	1,224	2,888	1,870
Rhode Island	186	102	230	150
Connecticut	1,168	973	1,414	1,450
New York	14,009	11,395	13,120	15,334
New Jersey	2,380	1,911	2,220	2,610
Pennsylvania	6,074	4,590	4,100	6,080
Total North Atlantic	28,710	22,012	27,264	29,879
South Atlantic:				
Delaware	378	186	270	214
Maryland	1,177	1,192	848	1,320
Virginia	8,897	9,577	6,417	11,000
West Virginia	3,558	3,770	3,176	4,680
North Carolina	1,172	2,053	873	2,220
Total South Atlantic	15,183	16,778	11,584	19,434
Total Eastern States	43,893	38,790	38,848	49,313
Central States:				
North Central:				
Ohio	3,060	2,491	2,620	3,000
Indiana	1,350	1,069	1,178	1,376
Illinois	3,088	2,184	2,542	2,600
Michigan	6,698	5,508	8,200	5,650
Wisconsin	1,026	1,238	1,008	921
Minnesota	183	182	240	220
Iowa	163	214	205	141
Missouri	1,155	799	800	900
Nebraska	74	72	65	64
Kansas	377	207	174	126
Total North Central	17,174	13,964	17,032	15,068
South Central:				
Kentucky	315	308	281	331
Tennessee	374	380	342	420
Arkansas	514	270	124	257
Total South Central	1,203	958	747	1,058
Total Central States	18,377	14,922	17,779	16,126
Western States:				
Montana	161	100	54	106
Idaho	1,585	1,659	1,344	1,280
Colorado	1,346	1,320	840	1,450
New Mexico	667	693	103	708
Utah	445	325	319	380
Washington	28,232	22,780	24,350	22,000
Oregon	2,774	2,700	2,040	2,500
California	8,324	9,200	7,200	8,450
Total Western States	43,532	38,777	36,250	36,874
Total 35 States	105,802	92,489	92,877	102,313

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State. 2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested, on account of economic conditions.

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September 1, 1954

PEACHES

State	Average		Production 1/		Indicated
	1943-52	1952	1953	1954	
	Thousand bushels				
N.H.	9	6	15	6	
Mass.	56	55	88	55	
R.I.	13	17	24	12	
Conn.	126	141	160	124	
N.Y.	1,218	1,311	1,247	1,010	
N.J.	1,568	1,363	1,886	1,910	
Pa.	2,122	2,280	2,080	2,400	
Ohio	882	836	840	1,017	
Ind.	481	472	434	546	
Ill.	1,626	1,387	1,080	1,210	
Mich.	3,622	3,397	2,870	2,355	
Mo.	548	675	342	500	
Kans.	99	132	52	144	
Del.	198	99	141	124	
Md.	471	455	379	476	
Va.	1,431	1,751	1,240	1,200	
W.Va.	522	574	454	669	
N.C.	1,649	1,648	1,180	1,150	
S.C.	3,279	3,286	3,536	3,350	
Ga.	3,433	2,496	3,312	2,800	
Fla.	50	18	18	12	
Ky.	464	497	280	380	
Tenn.	488	450	243	355	
Ala.	741	585	1,000	1,130	
Miss.	552	432	608	276	
Ark.	1,782	1,539	1,836	984	
La.	148	66	179	70	
Okla.	382	247	402	78	
Texas	1,027	346	1,183	180	
Idaho	302	360	196	280	
Colo.	1,817	2,053	1,312	2,116	
N.Mex.	192	336	40	256	
Utah	681	648	398	584	
Wash.	1,913	1,624	1,670	1,050	
Oreg.	572	600	496	320	
Calif., all	32,119	30,378	33,252	31,752	
Clingstone 2/	20,723	19,127	22,626	19,293	
Freestone	11,397	11,251	10,626	12,459	
U.S.	3/66,596	62,560	64,473	60,881	

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/Mainly for canning.

3/U.S. average includes estimated production for Iowa, Nebraska, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD

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September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PEARS

State	Production 1/			Indicated
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	
Thousand bushels				
Mass.	39	32	45	20
Conn.	45	49	50	40
N.Y.	556	396	462	285
Pa.	229	186	151	180
Ohio	198	162	145	150
Ind.	111	81	70	88
Ill.	246	152	226	216
Mich.	693	1,036	1,260	800
Mo.	157	120	99	100
Kans.	74	49	34	63
Va.	138	137	74	120
W.Va.	56	63	36	82
N.C.	158	172	134	125
S.C.	72	36	59	36
Ga.	269	221	225	160
Fla.	129	110	87	100
Ky.	92	93	82	98
Tenn.	114	118	105	146
Ala.	181	99	117	116
Miss.	214	162	189	136
Ark.	130	56	102	51
La.	145	110	110	81
Okla.	116	40	129	36
Texas	291	106	325	95
Idaho	59	72	52	60
Colo.	192	208	150	225
Utah	180	276	84	260
Wash., all	6,733	4,944	6,470	5,370
Bartlett	4,962	3,600	4,680	4,000
Other	1,771	1,344	1,790	1,370
Oreg., all	5,164	5,618	5,925	3,431
Bartlett	2,049	2,230	2,367	1,265
Other	3,115	3,388	3,558	2,166
Calif., all	13,668	16,043	12,084	16,627
Bartlett	12,022	14,543	10,251	14,710
Other	1,646	1,500	1,833	1,917
U.S.	2/30,466	30,947	29,081	29,297

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/U.S. average includes estimated production for Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Iowa, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, New Mexico, Arizona, and Nevada for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

GRAPES

State	Production ^{1/}			
	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	Indicated 1954
T o n s				
N.Y.	56,120	62,300	67,200	69,600
N.J.	1,540	1,000	1,100	1,200
Pa.	17,080	18,000	17,000	20,700
Ohio	13,090	13,700	16,500	15,500
Ind.	1,510	1,100	700	800
Ill.	2,440	1,800	2,200	2,000
Mich.	30,940	39,600	49,500	39,000
Iowa	2,520	2,000	2,200	2,000
Mo.	4,070	3,600	2,700	2,700
Kans.	1,570	800	600	500
Va.	1,305	1,100	900	1,000
W.Va.	1,020	900	600	800
N.C.	3,530	2,700	2,500	2,600
S.C.	1,220	1,200	1,200	900
Ga.	1,960	1,900	1,600	1,500
Ark.	9,500	8,500	3,000	5,700
Ariz.	1,450	2,800	4,100	3,600
Wash.	21,400	33,100	46,100	32,600
Oreg.	1,440	1,300	1,300	1,200
Calif., all	2,775,900	2,967,000	2,475,000	2,497,000
Wine varieties	593,500	656,000	523,000	600,000
Table varieties	595,500	657,000	445,000	589,000
Raisin varieties	1,586,900	1,654,000	1,507,000	1,308,000
Raisins ^{2/}	262,680	287,800	231,000	---
Not dried	536,200	503,000	583,000	---
U.S.	3/2,951,090	3,164,400	2,696,000	2,700,900

^{1/}For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

^{2/}Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

^{3/}U.S. average includes estimated production for Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Delaware, Maryland, Florida, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Oklahoma, Texas, Idaho, Colorado, New Mexico, and Utah for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

PECANS

State	Improved varieties 1/			Wild and seedling pecans		
	Production			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Average	Indicated	
	1943-52	1953	1954	1943-52	1953	1954
Thousand pounds						
N.C.	2,072	3,175	1,900	233	605	450
S.C.	2,523	5,580	3,800	431	1,100	700
Ga.	28,853	46,500	20,738	5,518	10,100	5,512
Fla.	2,447	4,000	2,450	1,728	3,300	1,900
Ala.	11,371	24,000	9,200	2,577	6,000	2,300
Miss.	3,811	7,050	2,000	3,769	10,000	3,000
Ark.	728	1,600	600	3,281	9,050	2,728
La.	2,928	6,000	4,000	9,597	18,000	8,600
Okla.	1,416	1,600	1,200	17,584	26,000	10,800
Texas	4,320	3,400	3,200	28,145	24,600	19,300
U.S.	2/60,477	102,905	49,088	2/73,098	108,755	55,220

State	Production		
	All Pecans		
	Average	Indicated	
	1943-52	1953	1954
Thousand pounds			
N.C.	2,305	3,780	2,350
S.C.	2,954	6,680	4,500
Ga.	34,371	56,600	26,250
Fla.	4,176	7,300	4,350
Ala.	13,948	30,000	11,500
Miss.	7,580	17,050	5,000
Ark.	4,009	10,650	3,328
La.	12,525	24,000	12,600
Okla.	19,000	27,600	12,000
Texas	52,265	28,000	22,500
U.S.	2/133,575	211,660	104,378

1/Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

2/U.S. averages include estimated production for Illinois and Missouri for 1943. Estimates of production in those States were discontinued beginning with the 1944 crop.

CRANBERRIES

State	Production 1/		
	Average	Indicated	
	1943-52	1953	1954
	1943-52	1953	1954
Barrels			
Massachusetts	490,900	445,000	690,000
New Jersey	77,200	104,000	112,000
Wisconsin	166,400	203,000	295,000
Washington	38,330	30,000	74,000
Oregon	14,470	21,500	32,300
5 States	787,300	803,500	1,203,300

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Average 1943-52	Condition September 1 1/			
		1951	1952	1953	1954
Percent					
ORANGES:					
California, all	77	76	77	66	82
Navels & Misc. 2/	75	72	75	73	80
Valencias	78	78	78	63	83
Florida, all	71	74	71	74	75
Early & Midseason	72	75	71	74	76
Valencias	70	73	71	73	73
Texas, all	57	1	38	50	33
Early & Midseason 2/	3/49	1	39	51	82
Valencias	3/47	1	37	47	85
Arizona, All	70	61	64	75	81
Navels & Misc. 2/	3/67	63	64	74	81
Valencias	3/68	59	64	76	82
Louisiana, all 2/	66	17	25	45	74
5 States	74	73	73	69	79
TANGERINES:					
Florida	65	70	66	66	70
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	64	69	63	72	63
Seedless	66	70	65	73	66
Other	62	68	60	71	60
Texas, all	49	1	20	47	73
Arizona, all	72	66	67	73	81
California, all	78	83	79	73	77
Desert Valleys	80	90	80	84	77
Other	78	79	79	68	77
4 States	60	44	48	63	69
LEMONS:					
California	74	77	75	76	77
LIMES:					
Florida	70	88	65	73	83

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/Short-time average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1943-52	1953 : 1954	Indicated : 1954	Average : 1943-52	1953 : 1954	Indicated : 1954
<u>LATE STATES:</u>		<u>Bushels</u>			<u>Thousand bushels</u>	
Maine	373	370	350	62,995	57,720	51,450
N.H.	218	255	270	1,178	1,071	918
Vt.	172	190	205	1,243	779	758
Mass.	199	240	260	2,935	2,088	2,158
R.I.	231	285	290	1,310	1,282	1,160
Conn.	232	280	310	3,032	2,688	2,759
N.Y., Lo I.	283	320	340	16,824	17,600	17,340
N.Y., Up-State	201	260	260	16,481	13,260	11,700
Pa.	189	210	205	19,147	13,020	11,890
W.Va.	98	90	110	2,251	1,350	1,540
9 Eastern	264.1	299.5	296.2	127,396	110,858	101,673
Ohio	176	200	215	6,737	4,800	4,730
Ind.	171	245	230	3,713	3,062	2,990
Ill.	91	75	90	1,226	412	450
Mich.	141	185	180	15,416	10,730	8,820
Wis.	146	235	230	12,562	14,335	11,960
Minn.	139	160	175	16,211	12,480	13,825
Iowa	112	90	90	2,008	630	540
N.Dak.	156	165	180	19,484	15,510	17,100
S.Dak.	107	150	130	2,319	1,875	1,430
9 Central	145.1	181.1	186.3	79,676	63,834	61,845
Nebr.	188	209	190	9,592	5,852	4,560
Mont.	179	215	220	2,448	2,258	2,156
Idaho	261	300	300	41,454	45,900	45,900
Wyo.	190	230	215	1,873	1,403	1,398
Colo.	269	335	300	17,939	18,090	15,000
N.Mex.	107	125	130	251	75	78
Utah	206	245	230	3,066	3,430	2,990
Nev.	226	320	320	501	544	544
Wash.	330	400	405	10,573	11,200	11,340
Oreg.	284	320	320	11,622	11,840	12,480
Calif. 1/	346	360	380	13,759	15,120	16,720
11 Western	261.4	308.6	306.2	113,079	115,712	113,166
29 LATE STATES	218.8	264.6	264.8	320,151	290,404	276,684
<u>INTERMEDIATE STATES:</u>						
N.J.	218	265	265	10,698	6,519	6,016
Del.	123	269	209	447	1,775	1,191
Md.	127	132	124	1,594	871	756
Va.	152	175	148	8,104	6,300	4,588
Ky.	91	87	84	2,830	1,479	1,428
Mo.	108	62	101	2,351	682	1,091
Kans.	91	38	67	1,156	133	248
7 INTERMEDIATE STATES	149.4	168.7	157.9	27,181	17,759	15,318
36 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	211.5	256.2	255.7	347,332	308,163	292,002

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
EARLY STATES:		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.C.	134	133	156	9,095	2/ 6,118	6,210
S.C.	117	127	148	2,124	1,651	1,628
Ga.	73	76	79	1,022	456	395
Fla.	180	243	300	5,048	2/10,206	9,810
Tenn.	87	80	95	2,658	1,280	1,330
Ala.	106	161	157	3,924	2/ 6,118	3,925
Miss.	67	63	95	1,300	441	618
Ark.	82	52	84	2,337	494	714
La.	61	86	77	1,671	998	855
Okla.	74	57	87	1,065	200	304
Texas	101	108	105	3,818	2/ 2,484	2,100
Ariz.	300	397	352	1,498	2,342	1,654
Calif. 1/	395	390	420	26,135	2/32,760	23,940
13 EARLY STATES	162.7	214.6	223.9	61,695	65,548	53,513
U.S.	202.3	247.8	250.2	409,027	373,711	345,515

1/ Early and late crops shown separately for California; combined for all other States. 2/ Includes the following quantities of commercial early potatoes not marketed (1,000 bushels): N.C., 105; Fla., 364; Ala., 1,288; Tex., 494; Calif., 2,869.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954	Average 1943-52	1953	Indicated 1954
		Bushels			Thousand bushels	
N.J.	144	163	145	2,245	2,445	2,320
Ind.	120	50	100	130	15	30
Ill.	93	60	70	205	60	70
Iowa	101	70	90	134	70	90
Mo.	100	65	70	477	130	105
Kans.	100	50	75	165	40	68
Del.	128	165	110	112	66	33
Md.	149	195	130	1,100	1,170	780
Va.	120	150	125	2,545	2,850	2,500
N.C.	106	105	100	5,983	4,725	4,000
S.C.	95	95	55	4,576	2,565	1,265
Ga.	76	83	55	4,711	2,158	1,375
Fla.	67	70	70	819	840	770
Ky.	86	72	90	938	288	405
Tenn.	97	80	80	2,401	880	1,040
Ala.	79	70	55	3,947	1,190	880
Miss.	83	77	60	3,861	1,309	1,020
Ark.	78	60	50	1,193	342	300
La.	94	91	95	9,418	8,736	9,025
Okla.	68	90	65	429	225	195
Texas	77	85	45	4,047	2,550	1,485
Calif.	110	120	115	1,201	1,320	1,380
U.S.	92.9	97.2	84.3	50,637	33,974	22,136

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

Washington, D. C.,

as of
September 1, 1954

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954
3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Average 1943-52	1952	1953	1954
Pounds				
Maine	17.5	16.7	21.8	20.9
N.H.	17.4	18.3	18.7	21.1
Vt.	16.0	17.2	18.0	16.4
Mass.	19.1	20.4	20.3	21.0
Conn.	18.8	19.2	21.7	21.9
N.Y.	19.3	20.6	18.2	18.5
N.J.	21.4	22.1	21.8	21.4
Pa.	19.0	20.2	19.2	19.2
N.Atl.	19.07	20.11	19.37	19.27
Ohio	17.9	19.6	20.6	19.9
Ind.	17.2	18.7	18.1	19.2
Ill.	17.1	19.2	17.8	18.6
Mich.	19.8	22.4	22.5	21.2
Wis.	17.6	19.3	18.9	17.6
E.N.Cent.	17.90	19.75	19.37	18.72
Minn.	17.8	18.3	18.2	15.1
Iowa	16.2	17.8	17.2	17.0
Mo.	14.4	15.7	13.1	14.6
N.Dak.	14.9	16.2	14.5	14.8
S.Dak.	13.1	13.4	13.5	13.4
Nebr.	15.3	16.4	15.7	17.0
Kans.	14.2	14.9	15.2	15.8
W.N.Cent.	14.79	15.89	15.01	15.47
Md.	17.5	18.4	19.0	18.7
Va.	15.4	16.4	16.1	17.0
W.Va.	14.9	15.0	13.6	14.7
N.C.	14.4	15.4	15.2	14.8
S.C.	12.0	12.2	12.0	12.2
Ga.	10.0	10.6	11.0	11.0
S.Atl.	14.09	14.47	14.64	14.90
Ky.	14.3	13.6	14.2	13.9
Tenn.	13.0	12.2	13.1	12.3
Ala.	9.6	9.3	9.0	8.7
Miss.	8.3	7.9	8.4	7.5
Ark.	9.8	9.6	9.0	8.9
Okla.	10.8	10.6	11.5	11.2
Texas	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.1
S.Cent.	10.69	10.39	10.78	10.58
Mont.	17.0	17.5	17.4	19.5
Idaho	19.6	20.2	21.0	22.1
Wyo.	18.4	19.5	18.8	20.7
Colo.	16.0	17.4	18.0	19.2
Utah	19.2	22.2	21.1	20.0
Wash.	20.7	21.8	22.6	21.5
Oreg.	18.4	19.0	19.6	19.3
Calif.	20.4	21.7	22.7	23.6
West.	18.87	20.03	20.89	21.09
U.S.	15.64	16.62	16.37	16.34

1/Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry). Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Averages for some less important dairy States are not shown separately.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORT

Washington, D. C.

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 10, 1954

September 1, 1954

3:00 P.M. (E.D.T.)

AUGUST EGG PRODUCTION									
State	Number of layers on hand during August	Eggs per 100 layers	Total eggs produced		During August		Jan-Aug. incl.		
Division:	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	
	Thousands		Number		Millions				
Maine	3,386	3,310	1,609	1,705	54	56	444	466	
N.H.	2,284	2,440	1,674	1,748	38	43	292	315	
Vt.	790	854	1,624	1,817	13	16	109	126	
Mass.	4,436	4,554	1,705	1,699	76	77	611	625	
R.I.	513	530	1,612	1,696	8	9	68	69	
Conn.	3,756	4,106	1,652	1,724	62	71	476	500	
N.Y.	10,674	11,842	1,507	1,631	161	193	1,550	1,608	
N.J.	14,362	15,420	1,569	1,612	225	249	1,796	1,935	
Pa.	17,730	19,671	1,519	1,612	270	317	2,628	2,766	
N.Atl.	57,981	62,727	1,564	1,644	907	1,031	7,974	8,410	
Ohio	12,545	14,514	1,525	1,564	191	218	1,987	2,026	
Ind.	12,238	13,924	1,432	1,451	175	202	1,878	2,024	
Ill.	14,188	15,312	1,414	1,339	201	205	2,193	2,246	
Mich.	7,415	8,302	1,500	1,500	111	125	1,120	1,189	
Wis.	9,942	10,000	1,538	1,550	153	155	1,516	1,492	
E.N.Cent.	56,328	62,052	1,475	1,458	831	905	8,694	8,977	
Minn.	16,200	18,148	1,618	1,497	262	272	2,678	2,747	
Iowa	19,184	20,204	1,593	1,547	306	313	3,279	3,415	
Mo.	11,344	11,720	1,398	1,209	159	142	1,838	1,896	
N.Dak.	2,768	2,853	1,479	1,463	41	42	411	418	
S.Dak.	5,537	5,854	1,541	1,442	85	84	914	955	
Nebr.	7,916	7,912	1,410	1,370	112	108	1,241	1,289	
Kans.	8,152	8,278	1,445	1,190	118	99	1,282	1,258	
W.N.Cent.	71,101	74,969	1,523	1,414	1,083	1,060	11,643	11,978	
Del.	698	744	1,252	1,293	9	10	97	103	
Md.	2,820	2,951	1,389	1,445	39	43	379	400	
Va.	5,422	5,463	1,370	1,373	74	75	780	792	
W.Va.	2,406	2,634	1,476	1,469	36	39	347	354	
N.C.	7,734	7,680	1,302	1,364	101	105	954	989	
S.C.	3,180	3,224	1,262	1,197	40	39	372	379	
Ga.	5,364	5,098	1,246	1,283	67	65	623	621	
Fla.	2,378	2,306	1,364	1,463	32	34	311	336	
S.Atl.	30,002	30,100	1,327	1,362	398	410	3,863	3,974	
Ky.	6,532	6,532	1,308	1,259	85	82	894	909	
Tenn.	6,072	5,971	1,209	1,159	73	69	736	702	
Ala.	4,718	4,400	1,277	1,209	60	53	540	527	
Miss.	4,578	4,558	1,172	1,091	54	50	514	523	
Ark.	4,304	4,594	1,218	1,082	52	50	528	552	
La.	2,614	2,654	1,150	1,184	30	31	282	301	
Okl.	5,382	5,628	1,336	992	72	56	746	709	
Texas	14,726	16,766	1,321	1,359	195	211	1,952	2,055	
S.Cent.	48,926	51,103	1,269	1,178	621	602	6,192	6,278	
Mont.	1,228	1,175	1,432	1,488	18	17	180	168	
Idaho	1,252	1,356	1,491	1,469	19	20	190	203	
Wyo.	500	536	1,504	1,497	8	8	73	76	
Colo.	1,958	1,877	1,500	1,438	29	27	263	273	
N.Mex.	622	690	1,352	1,352	8	9	84	92	
Ariz.	442	454	1,364	1,407	6	6	59	61	
Utah	1,901	1,882	1,519	1,550	29	29	292	294	
Nev.	123	110	1,442	1,426	2	2	19	16	
Wash.	3,282	3,320	1,643	1,717	54	57	512	510	
Oreg.	2,265	2,468	1,606	1,606	36	40	374	378	
Calif.	16,720	18,799	1,674	1,711	280	322	2,479	2,745	
West.	30,293	32,667	1,614	1,644	489	537	4,525	4,816	
U.S.	294,631	313,618	1,469	1,449	4,329	4,545	42,891	44,433	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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~~OFF. MATERIALS & FACILITIES~~
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~~ML-B~~